

Newsfronts

National . . .

Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, has urged all GI Bill eligibles to take several steps to ensure receipt of their benefit checks: first, obtain a proper certificate of eligibility from the Veteran's Administration; second, submit the certificate to the college registrar; and third, have the registrar return the completed form to the VA. Veterans returning to LVC should have returned their certificates of attendance in June. To be eligible for VA educational assistance, veterans must have had at least 181 days of continuous service, part of it after January 31, 1955; servicemen must have completed at least two consecutive years of active duty. Questions about benefits or eligibility should be directed to either your VA regional office or to Dr. Shay, the College Registrar.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has announced a special Twentieth Anniversary awards competition offering five thousand dollars to the writer of a feature article or editorial appearing in a campus publication. The organization is sponsoring the competition to commemorate America's bicentennial in 1976. Entries are to develop their thoughts on "Goals for America for 1976" using the Credo of the American Way of Life as a reference point. The Credo calls for preservation of political and economic rights, constitutional government designed to serve the people, and a fundamental belief in God. Among the Foundation's members are Governor Ronald Reagan, Speaker John McCormack, Cardinal Terence Cooke, Senator Strom Thurmond, and Representative Wilbur Mills. Those wishing complete information should contact **La Vie**.

Academic & Administrative . . .

The preparation of Funkhouser Hall, the most significant change brought by the summer, was accompanied by a number of less-publicized projects. The English and Languages Office at 112 College Avenue underwent a significant redistribution of office space, while Kreider Hall was also refurbished and a parking lot cleared behind the building. A new and more substantial bulletin board was erected at the southeast corner of the chapel and awaits final electrical connections. Finally, the boardwalks which for several years nobly served those with an aversion to sterile concrete and asphalt have been removed, and the walkways are returning to grass.

L.V.C.'s Honors Program has instituted several changes which will make Honors courses available to more students. Honors Council members, Mr. William Fairlamb, chairman; Dr. Karl Lockwood, secretary; Dr. S. Elizabeth Piel; and Dr. C. F. Joseph Tom, have made these courses available to any Dean's List students and to any student who can obtain permission from the instructor and the Honors Council. Five courses have honors sections this year: they are Economics 20, taught by Dr. C. F. Joseph Tom; English 10, Mrs. Agnes O'Donnell; English 20, Dr. Anna D. Faber; History 24, Dr. Elizabeth M. Geffen; and Religion 12, Dr. Perry J. Troutman.

This fall LVC enrolled 340 new students, a record number. Fifty-seven of these students are transfers, 190 are male students, and 145 are women. Among the 283 new freshmen are five American Negroes (an increase of 500% over last year) and a young man from Iran.

Registration statistics show a 7.6% increase in student population since first semester 1968. The present population of 970 is expected to swell to 1200 within the next few years. 181 of the 970 people who registered took advantage of the new pass/fail system.

Culture & Social . . .

Spring and summer planning sessions for the All-College Symposium scheduled for January 26-28 have resulted in the theme "The Negro in American Film." Committee members include Dr. Carl Y. Ehrhart, chairman, Mr. George Curfman, Dr. Arthur Ford, Dr. Elizabeth Geffen, Dr. Robert Griswold, Mrs. June Herr, Mr. Robert O'Donnell, Dr. C. F. Joseph Tom, Dr. Elbert Wethington, and four students—Rolanda Hofman, Glenn Phelps, Penny Roth, and Dennis Smith. Leader of the symposium will be Thomas R. Cripps, history professor at Morgan State College, Baltimore. A number of films will be shown starting with "Birth of a Nation" and working up to contemporary productions, all to be followed by discussion.

The first in a series of art exhibits in Carnegie Lounge is the work of Alice Mary Rogers, on display from September 7-27th. Mrs. Rogers, a native of Michigan now residing at Falls Church, Virginia, has been painting since 1965 when she accompanied a friend to art class in Washington, D. C. Her works include landscapes, still life, and abstracts.

Athletic . . .

Mr. J. Robert McHenry, assistant professor of physical education, head basketball coach, and co-coach of lacrosse at L.V.C. resigned last June to accept the position as head lacrosse coach and assistant basketball coach at Yale University. Mr. McHenry had been a member of the L.V.C. staff since 1964. In his five seasons as basketball coach he brought the Valley a 37 and 61 record. As co-coach, along with his brother, Mr. William McHenry, of the highly successful lacrosse team, he acquired a 25 and 9 record.

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 1

La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, September 18, 1969

Valley Housemother Dies After Surgery

Upon returning to school this September the LVC campus has learned of the death of Mrs. Annemarie Parker. Mrs. Parker was housemother of Mary Green since coming to Lebanon Valley in 1965. During her time here Mrs. Parker was chosen alumna member of Sigma Alpha Iota; she also saw her granddaughter Gretchen Long graduate in 1967.

Mrs. Parker decided to retire in June of this year; she then joined her son in Florida. She died there on August 16.

Penn State Holds Classes at Valley

Registration for the Penn State evening courses was held September 10 and 11, 1969, 7 to 9 P.M. in the Administration Building. These courses, beginning the week of September 22, are special courses for varied adult interests, professional needs, and credit courses for teachers. Among the courses offered for continuing education are: Educational Administration, Teaching Children's Literature, and Theory of Personality, Real Estate Financing, Personal Income Tax, Basic Computer Programming, and A Financial Program for the Small Investor will cover basic principles for interested adults.

Classes will be held on Lebanon Valley's campus.

All courses will be offered for three credits.

Trustees Unanimously Approve New LVC Student Government

by Paula Stock

Several decisions which will have a significant effect on the student body of LVC were made by the Board of Trustees during the summer months. As an aid to students and faculty members engaging in research and other educational activities, the board has approved college membership in a cooperative computer program. Lebanon Valley is only one of several institutions, including Franklin and Marshall, Albright, Wilson, Dickinson, and Juniata Colleges, that has gained membership into this experimental program sponsored by the Middle Atlantic Education and Research Center.

In addition to the \$5,000 membership fee, the project is funded through grants, gifts, and the purchase of operation time on a short term basis by institutions not desiring full membership. Since the basic purpose of this program is to see how a small institution can profit from a cooperative computer program, it will be run on an experimental basis for two years. If this initial experience proves successful, it is probable that LVC will later use this same system for administrative processes.

A change in the by-laws of the Board of Trustees has resulted in the election of five faculty members and three alumni members to full membership on the board. Previously, the policy was to elect five faculty representatives as ex-officio members and include only three alumni representatives.

Other resolutions resulting from the summer meetings are by now well known to students: unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the new student government, a more grudging acceptance of the revised Chapel-Convocation Program, and technical decisions relating to the furthering of plans for the proposed student union and the completion of Funkhouser Hall.

LVC Welcomes Eleven New Faculty Members

by Richard Thompson

Eleven new full time and two part-time faculty members have been appointed for this academic year.

Richard A. Iskowitz, instructor in art, hopes that the art department can grow and that students on this campus will get excited about art. He hopes to make students aware of what is happening in art in the 1960's—more than just the psychedelic.

Mr. Iskowitz received his B.F.A. and M.F.A. degrees from Kent State University, and has been an art supervisor in St. Johnsville, N. Y., for the past two years.

The new assistant professor of sociology is Edward H. White, who has been an instructor at the University Center in Harrisburg. A native of Pottsville, he earned his M.A. degree at the University of Connecticut, and is now a Ph.D. candidate there.

Mr. White wants to strengthen the Sociology Club, and hopes to bring in some guest speakers of interest to everyone. His special area of interest is deviant behavior and social control.

Keith L. Kilgore, instructor in political science, is a lawyer who received his J.D. degree from Ohio Northern University. He is particularly interested in city government operations and in the problems of the cities. Mr. Kilgore notes that Vietnam is draining our manpower and wealth, and he believes that we must pay special attention to our problems at home.

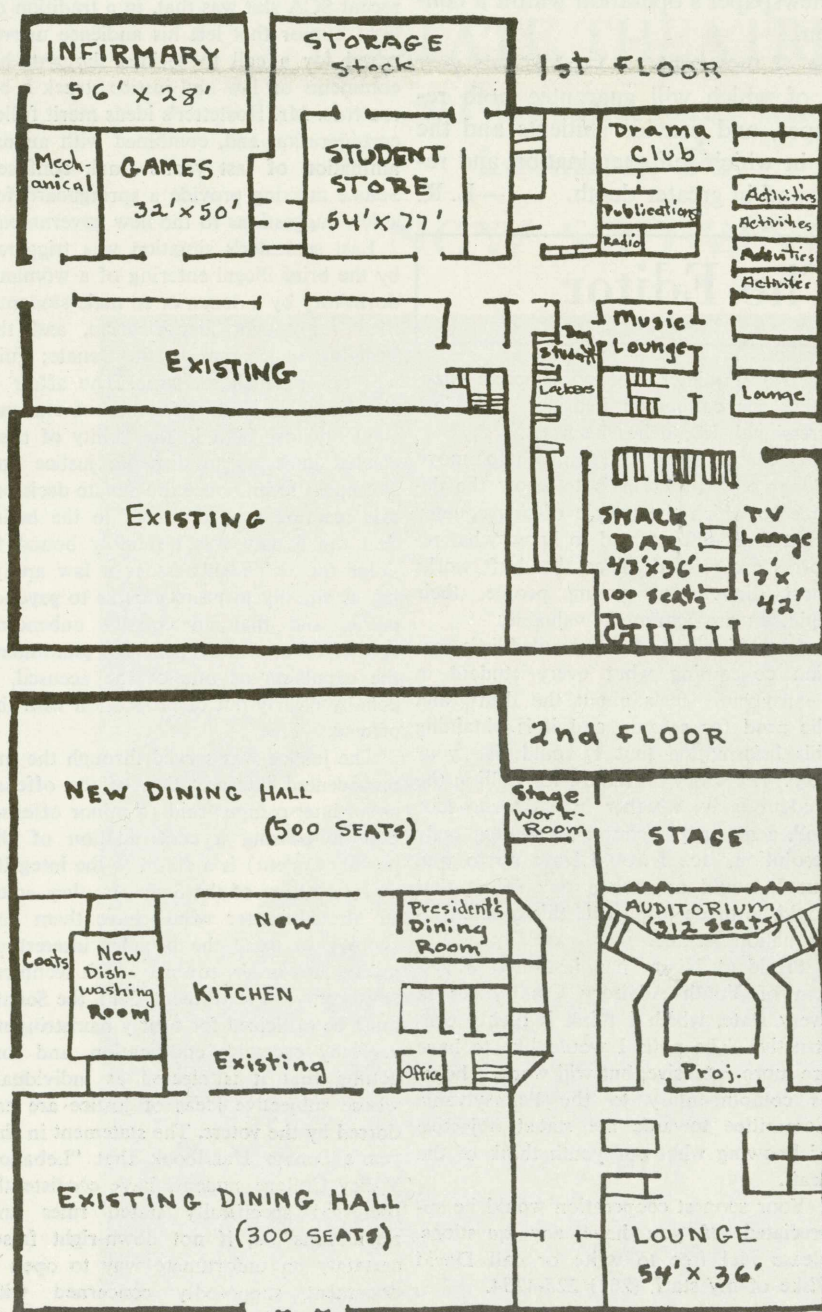
Vinod P. Maniyar, a native of Ahmedabad, India, is an addition to the economics department this year. For the past six years he has been a full time faculty member at Boston University. His specialty is economic growth and econometrics.

Anthony St. Pierre, assistant professor of physics, earned his B.S. degree from Holy Cross, and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Penn State. He specializes in statistical physics, and has helped publish several articles in professional journals.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

The officers of the new student government are:

Senate—
President—William Allen
Vice-president—Thomas Cestare
Secretary—Theresa Featherstone
Student Council—
President—John Ulrich
Vice-president for Social Affairs—Robert Holbrook
Vice-president for Student Voice—Dennis Smith
Secretary—Carol Benninger
Treasurer—David Steffy
Student Representatives on Executive Committee—
Ellen Boyar
Linda Henderson
Craig Linebaugh
Gregory Myers



IF THERE WERE anyone willing to donate funds for the Student Union today, construction could begin tomorrow. The proposed Federal aid has been blocked by a maze of legal problems. The Student Activities Fee would cover only half of the interest rate on the initial loan of 1.6 million. L.V.C. is not the hardest hit by far. Muhlenberg, Lehigh, and Cedar Crest are among the list of colleges hit by the tight money policy in Harrisburg.

EDITORIAL

THROUGH THE CLEARING SMOKE

La Vie this year will devote a good deal of energy to removing some of the brightness from the memory of last year. This is not undertaken in the belief that past achievements are petty and forgettable, but in the heavier realization that the inquiry and debate of 1968-69 should not mark that year as unique. Questioning and dialogue are Western man's most prized means to knowledge; they should never be considered extraordinary in an institution at least marginally concerned with the pursuit of Gothic-lettered Truth. While the tangible progress of last year will quiet many, we are hopeful that more saw in the confusion an embryo challenge-and-dialogue tradition.

As the most intensely-circulated medium on campus, La Vie is a natural agent for moving that tradition closer to maturity. Consequently, this editorship sees the newspaper primarily as a platform for the presentation and challenging of ideas; there will be no return to the demeaning use of the paper as a bulletin board, events chronicle, or reflector of popular opinion.

This new direction has several applications to the physical publication: La Vie will take the format of a news magazine, with feature material more in evidence than in previous years. This does not mean that news will be taken casually; rather, accurate reportage becomes the vital point of departure for sorties into evaluation and opinion. This change in emphasis means that ideas will be given exposure without the qualifications that they be popular or instrumental, that individuals are more likely to be criticized or congratulated than simply pinned between margins, and that the paper's potential as literature can be explored.

There are, of course, specific issues with which the paper will regularly concern itself. The most prominent of these are: evaluation of the new government; bringing students' rights into better balance with their responsibilities; placing campus affairs in better perspective through attention to national events and the philosophical problems; and defining the position of this institution in what we perceive as the emerging America.

These matters must be approached cautiously at this time, for dealing with them is predicated upon the healthy existence of an atmosphere of questioning and debate. This editorship has attempted to provide such an atmosphere within the newspaper staff; hopefully, subjecting ideas to internal crossfire will prevent legitimate opinion from falling into diatribe and cant. Nevertheless, any claims to justice in the treatment of issues and ideas must be levelled from outside rather than from within. Instead of relying on the integrity of transient personnel, the practice of treating subjects honestly should rise from the newspaper's operation within a context of continuing inquiry and discussion.

In addressing itself to the creation of that context, La Vie this year moves toward a goal, the realization of which will guarantee both responsibility and vitality in the newspaper, and provide students and the College better preparation for a world in which self-examination and re-ordering are demanded more frequently and in greater depth. —L. R.

Letters To The Editor

To whom it may concern:

Recently I received a copy of the Lebanon Valley College Alumni Review. After guffawing for some time over the trivia entailed, I realized that, rather than continue to laugh, my obligation was to write and express my disgust.

Maybe, someone at L.V.C. can answer a few of my questions. When will Lebanon Valley College mindfully join the 20th century—that is, when will the significant issues of a liberal arts education override such absurdities as changing chapel policy or easing girls' smoking privileges? And when will Lebanon Valley College terminate its nagging, uncalled-for habit of making students' personal decisions for them? Is there no possibility that an institution could benefit by listening to the opinions of the students? Finally, will Lebanon Valley ever become a "college"? Check the word's definition. I think it would promote surprise.

This letter, I realize, reflects a somewhat bitter attitude, but I feel it my duty to warn as many intelligent individuals as possible of the greasy grip that Lebanon Valley clamps upon one's freedom. Let them go, Lebanon Valley. Sin a little. Worldliness can be so gratifying. God bless you!

Mark G. Holtzman

Dear Editor:

I am writing the student body presidents and campus editors of every college in Pennsylvania to ask your help in my efforts to bring about meaningful draft reform as soon as possible.

A number of bills, including my own, have been submitted in Congress this year, and President Nixon discussed draft reform in a special message to Con-

gress last winter, but no concrete timetable for committee hearings and Congressional debate has been set.

One factor which could help move Congress into action is to know the degree to which the people of this country want draft reform, and to know what reforms are wanted. Since the draft works most directly on young people, their opinions are extremely valuable.

I would like to have detailed information concerning what every student in Pennsylvania feels about the draft, and the need for reform, and it is obtaining this information that I would like your help. The exact procedure for polling the student body, whether in a door-to-door poll, a newspaper coupon, a student body resolution, etc., I would leave up to you, but I would appreciate any effort that could be made to provide this opinion information for me.

President Nixon has instituted a system of Youth Advisory Committees in every state, which I think is highly constructive. The polls I would like to have are more extensive, but will work, I hope, as complimentary to the Pennsylvania Committee towards the stated objective of knowing what our youth think of the draft.

Your soonest cooperation would be appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to write or call David Fiske of my staff, (202) 225-4254.

Sincerely,
Richard S. Schweiker
United States Senator

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Please keep in mind restrictions of space.

Special Report: Campus Priorities

Mr. Linebaugh, Mr. Myers, and Miss Boyar are student members of the Executive Committee in the new student government.

As a member of the Executive Committee I was given the opportunity to offer my thoughts concerning the greatest problem LVC faces. I would like to broaden the range of my remarks to encompass society in general. As I perceive it, the greatest problem is a lack of tolerance.

Tolerance is a disposition or an attitude. It is not a blind acceptance but rather an acceptance achieved through understanding. It includes an objective look at a situation—putting aside important and necessary personal values in order to gain perspective on someone else's life style, who undoubtedly holds different values. In short, one must have personal values but not condemn and strike at those who behave or think differently. This reaction can only come from a very strong individual who is not reliant on derogatory comments toward life styles contrary to his, in order to bolster his value system.

Our society has always been highly diversified but due to today's communication and transportation systems, ideas and actions are no longer relegated to certain areas. Provincialism is being tried and tested. New ideas are challenging many self-evident truths and in many cases the belief that one's own is the best and only way is not being given up as universally true.

It is my contention that if a degree of tolerance is not achieved in all areas of American life that violence may be the only avenue of understandable communication. Even if only an academic tolerance and only an intellectual understanding of the causes of other's reactions to

certain stimuli is achieved, it will foster better and more peaceable inter-personal relations.

This is true on the campus level as well. If one could step back and objectively evaluate the positions of other college personal—peers as well as faculty and administration, one would gain an understanding of the causes of behavior and not merely judge the obvious action. If this could become reciprocal, this college could be said to be developing an atmosphere badly needed in society—an atmosphere of understanding, fostering peaceable interpersonal relations. Ellen Boyar

The only thing which today's college graduate (or anyone else for that matter) can be absolutely positive about is that the world with which he will have to cope will be changing at an ever-increasing rate. The now very frayed cliché which reminds us that "man has progressed more in the last ten years than in all previous history" will one day seem ludicrous indeed, for mirrored against the rate of technological advancement of the next few decades, ours will be revealed as no more than a snail's pace. Faced with a so rapidly changing world, it is evident that man's greatest task will be the increasing of his powers of adaptability. By the same token, man will also have to develop his ability to anticipate the changes which will confront him.

The burden of meeting the challenge of an ever increasing rate of change will fall primarily on our colleges and universities. Long considered the cradles of progress and advancement, America's institutions of higher education will have to go well beyond the mere transmitting of knowledge. Ours is a culture acutely aware of the great potential of the human

mind. LSD, speed, and other hallucinogenics are not, however, the key to unlocking this vast storehouse of creativity. It is for the artists and the educators of our society to provide the stimulation which will enable us to probe our own minds. This activity will of necessity find its most productive environment in colleges and universities.

Trying to apply this realization to this microcosm which is Lebanon Valley College has for the first three years of my matriculation been a frustrating experience. As for the ninety-nine years of the college's existence prior to my arrival, I in all honesty can make no founded accusations; however, it seems rather unlikely that things were much different in that period. Only in the last year has Lebanon Valley College begun to emerge from its great sleep and permit the real world a place in its consciousness. The students have at long last been invested with a part of the responsibility which will provide a degree of the stimulation mentioned above. The tribe which is Lebanon Valley College can not now collapse in exhaustion from the ordeal of 1968-69. L.V.C. must continue to progress in all facets of its personality (social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual) at an ever increasing rate. Only then will we be able to keep stride with the world in which we must live. Craig Linebaugh

The college bulletin has as its first objective or principle to provide for students an opportunity to procure a liberal education. This appears to be perhaps the biggest problem that faces Lebanon Valley College. For many reasons it appears colleges are emphasizing the need for students to pursue a specialized training. This makes it hard for this particular institution to demand its students to pursue studies that cover every discipline of a man's life. By individuals specializing in a few areas often his personality is not fully developed. This is perhaps one of the ways Lebanon Valley or any college can fit into our modern society. Colleges need to provide an educational environment in which a student learns how to develop his mind to fit into our society. Bias as it may be, I still see a great need for students to investigate all his faculties of his human mind, not just to specialize. This is often achieved only in a liberal arts surrounding. This, of course, brings up the need as to how Lebanon Valley can maintain its financial obligations while pursuing this liberal arts education. State schools by far offer a cheaper education. Often a student pays an additional \$1,000 to \$1500 a year to attend a liberal arts school. With such an important emphasis upon this kind of liberal arts education, how can students meet this extra financial burden? Truly any liberal arts school will have to find an answer to this question if they hope to admit the caliber of student necessary to keep their respective colleges growing not only in number but as well in the education and the courses they offer.

Perhaps an additional problem that faces our institution is how they will still within the student's mind the need to constantly educate himself and those around him. Often the best ideas and solutions for a nation's problems are initiated and begun by college students. But somewhere they lose this drive when they leave their respective colleges and fall into complacency and a lack of desire to continually improve their nation, communities.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

COMMENT

By LARRY REIDMAN

One of the problems of Tom Hostetter's recent SCA skit was that, in a tradition of light humor that left his audience unprepared for a call to serious thought, his comments on law and justice struck a bit too true. Mr. Hostetter's ideas merit fuller consideration and, combined with an examination of last year's final, confused Senate meeting provide a springboard for a few suggestions to the new government.

Last semester's situation was triggered by the brief illegal entering of a woman's dormitory by a dozen or so male students, their subsequent identification, and the bringing of charges to the Senate; guilt was never much an issue. The affair is significant in that a number of students suddenly lost faith in the ability of their elected judiciary to dispense justice and attempted to influence the Senate decision; this reaction was grounded in the belief that the Senate was inflexibly bound to judge the defendants under a law applying as equally to pranksters as to psychopaths, and that an equally unbending system of ascending penalties guaranteed the expulsion of one of the accused, a penalty clearly out of proportion with the offense.

The justice was served through the unprecedented interpretation of the offense as an inter-campus raid (a minor offense, thus by-passing a confrontation of the penalty system) is a credit to the integrity and discretion of the Senators; they acted as Mr. Hostetter would have them act, keeping in mind the broader interest of justice and order, toward which technical law is only an instrument. Still, the Senate must be criticized for nearly hamstringing itself by excessive codification, and forgetting that it is elected as individuals whose subjective ideas of justice are endorsed by the voters. The statement in this year's Senate Handbook that "Lebanon Valley College students have consistently preferred specifically stated rules and regulations" is, if not down-right false, certainly an unfortunate way to open a document supposedly concerned with democracy. A society with the right to select which officials will interpret its laws should instead want greater latitude for the activities of those officials. With that right more nearly realized at LVC, the continued use of finely-drawn laws and the initiation of a point system are disappointing.

The students reacting to last year's in-

cident were largely sincere in their fear of imminent injustice. Still, this atypical activism gives rise to serious doubts about the readiness of some Valley students to govern themselves. Condemning one's own elected officials before they have even acted shows neither the tolerance nor the selflessness necessary to democracy. In particular, the attempts of Messrs. Walsh and Stempkowski to engage the news media was questionable: until the Senate would act, there was nothing to gain from publicity save broadcasting that Valley students had elected leaders in whom they had no confidence, hardly a condition in a healthy democracy. In this circumstance, calling the media appears at best misguided and at worst unabashed ego-tripping, while the premature student presence at the Senate meeting looks like a clumsy and largely-unjustified power play.

Principles for the new government can be inferred from these criticisms of last year. The Senators must recognize that they are elected because they are believed in as individuals. It is their judgment that we value, and they should use it rather than insulate themselves from the students by a network of laws which, if perfect now, may become obsolete through the changes of the next month. The student body must realize the need for electing not those whose favor is guaranteed, but those whose integrity, intelligence, and judgment enable them, unlike written law, observe justice and order despite changes in the context in which they govern.

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

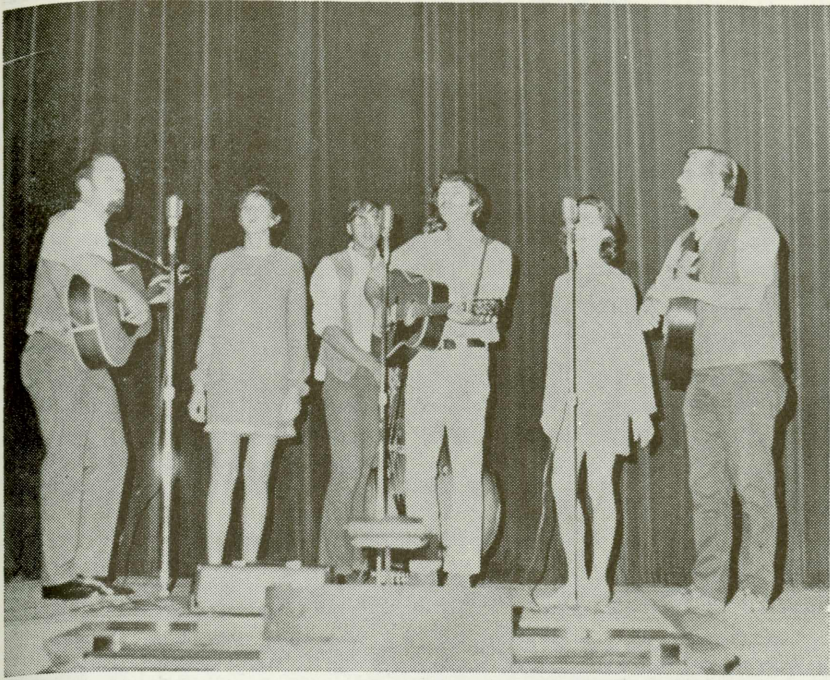
Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 1

Thursday, September 18, 1969

Editor	Larry Reidman
News Editor	Glenn Phelps
Feature Editor	James Bowman
Copy Editor	Barbara Andrews
Layout Editor	Lydia Kauffman
Photography Editor	David Stottlemire
Business Manager	Bruce Klingner
Adviser	Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published on Thursday by the students of Lebanon Valley, and is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor.



THE SANDHILL SINGERS PERFORM before freshmen on Tuesday night of Orientation week. The concert by the Hummelstown-based group was well-attended.

THE ARTS

La Vie Reviews

DRAMA

By JAMES BOWMAN

Being asked to write a review of a small-college, one-night show when one is acquainted with the perpetrators is something like being asked to speak at the funeral of a relative: if you can't think of anything nice to say, you had better say nothing at all. The difference is that at the funeral, there will always be less scrupulous persons to do the job, whereas in this case, I am left alone by the grave to demonstrate my poor taste.

Mr. Thomas Hostetter is a lyricist of wit and imagination, and his play is marked by occasional flashes of true brilliance: most notably in his caricatures of the music professors, of Dr. Damus, and of certain members of the administration, but he has made two mistakes of such debilitating nature that his play's recovery would seem to be precluded. First, he has written the book. This might not be a handicap to some playwrights, but, lyricist though he be, Mr. Hostetter fails as a dramatist. Even if the burlesque involving the departments of music and public relations had anything to do with the attempt at satire in the plot, they would make strange bedfellows. The two are not, however, discernably related—except perhaps in the gratuitous symbolism at the end. Moreover, in view of the denouement, Goodide had been justified in keeping his optimism, and thus the satire of Voltaire becomes just "peripheral" enough to be excised on its second remove.

The other, and related, mistake was the choice of musical. Leonard Bernstein's music, and especially Leonard Bernstein's music as rendered by piano, flute and bass, does not readily lend itself to the broad humor which characterizes the play's best moments. Bernstein's one really appropriate song, "The Best of all Possible Worlds" ("This Disciplinary World") is placed at the worst possible part of the play: the happy ending where anything would be more likely believed than considered satirical. Especially illustrative here is the use of the "Gavotte" ("The Collegiate Gavotte"); the song is appropriate to the delicacy of wit of 18th century satire, but is not at all adapted to the caricature and burlesque of the scene in which it is used here.

The strange thing is that *Candide* in the right hands could have been well suited to this kind of satire—assuming that this audience were ready for such a departure from slapstick and burlesque as it would entail. Mr. Hostetter, however—perhaps fortunately—is not ready for such a departure. I found myself far more interested in the burlesquing than in the melodramatics of Goodide's search for truth, which provided at best only an excuse for more caricatures. So we find Thomas Hostetter with an A for lyrics, a B+ for character, a B for dialogue, and an F for plot and organization—oh yes, and a D—on length. You see Tom, I

don't mean to criticize, only to say that the old boy had his faults just like the rest of us.

As for the production, I can't help but be reluctant to say anything about a show with so little rehearsal. But considering the speed with which it was all thrown together, I would say that the acting and the music were both surprisingly decent. Max Hunsicker was better than I have seen him, Dianne Bates was up to her usual high standard, and the characterizations of Larry Witmer, Ronald Burrichter, Rick Bowen, and John Grace were all very well done. Special mention should be made to the entire cast of the music department who gave a really beautiful performance, even for one unfamiliar with the idiosyncracies of those they were taking off, and of Dale Fetzer who did a creditable job with a bad part. Dr. Mindless is a sop to Voltaire but hardly an effective satirical character to the twentieth century. I think that Pangloss Memorial High School would have been a better idea. I might also mention that Tom Hostetter displayed his versatility commendably as the prosecutor. Wherefore and hence, therefore and ergo, aside from an occasional lapse of professionalism in handling forgotten lines, the whole thing was quite well executed I think.

Finally, lest I be guilty of making waves, I would like to end on a positive note. All is not lost, Tom: I would encourage you to keep trying, but the next time I might suggest that you at least take on a collaborator for the book—like maybe a tasteless reviewer.

CINEMA

By MIKE REIDY

Whatever Happened to Aunt Alice? Whatever happened to good horror flicks? Or, what ever happened to Robert Aldrich, the producer of *Aunt Alice*?

With the solid credits of *Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?* and *Hush*, *Sweet Charlotte*, to produce a film like *Alice* is like asking Alfred Hitchcock to produce *Peter Pan*. However, all is not miserable, as Geraldine Page expertly portrays the money mad and generally insane widow, Clara Merrifield. Mrs. Merrifield is a rather proud woman who is determined to continue living in the same grand style to which she was accustomed before her husband died and went bankrupt (yes, in that order). By engaging housekeeper-companions, winning their trust, and their funds, the mad mistress pops them off and buries them in her backyard—and immediately plants a pine tree on top of them. (I've consulted my Freud, my Jung and also my Love, but have, alas, drawn a blank). Ruth Gordon (Whatever happened to *Rosemary's Baby*?) plays the daring Aunt Alice who tries to thwart her crazed employer. As Mrs. Dymick, Miss Gordon earns a Lincoln Continental for a casket rather than the traditional pine.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

James Bowman

Argumentum Fistulatorium

... As for me, I would rather be a worm in a wild apple than a son of man.
But we are what we are, and we might remember
Not to hate any person, for all are vicious;
And not be astonished at any evil, all are deserved;
And not fear death; it is the only way it be cleansed.

Robinson Jeffers

To be a writer of columns is to be a journalist; to be a journalist is to be a critic, and to be a critic is to be an optimist; it is into the meshes of this invidious concatenation that I am flung. An optimist, a Lockean, bourgeois, goodness-of-man optimist I am not—nor are most of us anymore. But I hang on; the critics hang on, just as the priests did before. But we critics have not the priests' advantage of a discardable doctrine. To believe in original sin and gracelessness and things like that has nothing essentially to do with the business of being a priest. For example we have the church of Paul, of the middle ages, of salvation and atonement, of inquisitions and hair shirts: a little tidbit excerpted—honest to God—from the *Catholic Digest*: a parochial and insipid (if you can imagine such a thing), version of the *Reader's Digest*. I quote:

"For original accounts of true incidents that illustrate the instinctive goodness of human nature, \$50 will be paid on publication. Manuscripts submitted cannot be acknowledged or returned." Can you imagine that in Augustine? In Aquinas? In Dante? Presumably the next step will be \$25 for examples of religion as the opiate of the people—on microfilm in a watchcase.

The critics, on the other hand, are much more limited in their adaptability. We can become Eldridge Cleaver style critics I suppose: I doubt that Mr. Cleaver harbors too many illusions about the goodness of man. But Cleaver is a revolutionary, not a true critic—he has not a critic's soul. His concern is immediate, and, if it is not understood that criticism will be unnecessary after the revolution, it is implicit that the revolution is the eschaton, the end of all—a phenomenon that desperate rightists call the absence of an alternative "program." The true critic, on the other hand, is essentially—quintessentially—a meliorist: the good old-fashioned liberal with his "programs," a man who believes—nay, who knows in his heart of hearts, whether he admits it or not, that he has merely to point out error and injustice where he finds it, and the information will be gratefully acknowledged and acted upon by his fellow man: a yet-undaunted Shelley: an anachronism.

So then, what am I—critic in residence, critic sans optimism—to do? This is the question of the entire thinking middle-of-the-road population. Do you think that I, Jacob, have not wrestled with the question. Aside from the fact that I am at best an extremely reluctant and timorous revolutionary, I am far too inured in my middle-classness to go forth unprotected, stripped of my "programs," intellectually naked—what existentialism I have doesn't make it beyond the 19th century. On the other hand it's harder to believe in the efficacy of "programs" than not. The problem posited, I give thee, gentle reader, Jacob's answer.

Once, upon being called optimistic by an interviewer, Bayard Rustin, one of the earliest of the black "civil rights leaders," said in reply: "In my business, you have to be optimistic; whether I am whistling

in the dark, only history will tell." That is, in order to fight for improvement, in order to act at all (there's my Nietzsche), one has to believe that improvement is possible. Mr. Rustin might well be as devoid of optimism as I—the whistler knows he is afraid—but he realizes that, for the sake of his own soul more than for that of what small gains he may make for his people, he must believe in very spite of all he knows (and there's my Kierkegaard). It is in Rustin's spirit of humility, then, that I address these, my columns, to you—crying on the outside, laughing on the inside, as one may say.

* * *

Needless to say, this has all been of a rather personal nature—so will be most of what appears in this space. One must write either about what he knows or about what he imagines; this is not the place for imaginative writing, and so I write about what I know best—myself. In the Socratic sense I suppose that's conceit—in the popular sense I know it is—it can't be helped. Hopefully, I will also realize every once in a while that I write for the popular press and wax somewhat less abstract. Don't worry, I know you're not reading—I'm the only one I know that would read this, but they can't fire me: I'm the feature editor, and they're all afraid that I'll write something important.

Finally, the title, for those of you without benefit of your high-school Anna est puella, is a technical term in logic. It was first promulgated by Laurence Sterne, alias Tristram Shandy, in the 18th century to describe his Uncle Toby's habit of whistling *Lillabullero* when he realized that further argument would be fruitless. You may call it whistling in the dark.

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Is he or isn't he?

Only his draftboard knows for sure.



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THE GAY DECEIVERS

In Absolutely Divine Color.

Starring KEVIN COUGHLIN • LARRY CASEY • BROOKE BUNDY Co-Starring JO ANN HARRIS And Introducing MICHAEL GREER PRODUCED AND RELEASED BY FANFARE FILM PRODUCTIONS, Inc. PRODUCED BY JOE SOLOMON ASSOCIATE PRODUCER PAUL RAFF DIRECTED BY BRUCE KESSLER Screenplay by JERRY WISH Story by ABE POLSKY and GIL LASKY

RESTRICTED - Persons under 16 not admitted unless accompanied by parent or adult guardian.

Dutchman Host Johns Hopkins On LVC'S New Athletic Field

The prospects for the 1969 football season at L.V.C. are characterized by guarded optimism. Although the squad has not progressed as rapidly as last year's, Coach McHenry feels that if the players can continue to show a winning attitude while barring any serious injuries, L.V.C. should be a contender in the division.

The 1969 football season at L.V.C. is highlighted by two bowl games and most importantly by the fact that all "home" games will actually be played at home. This is a first for the Valley. On October 8, L.V.C. will journey to the "Pretzel Bowl" game at Reading to face a perennially tough Albright squad. It will mark L.V.C.'s first appearance at the bowl since 1953. On November 22 the Dutchmen invade Convention Hall in Atlantic City to appear in the "Atlantic City Classic" vs. P.M.C. Both players and coaches are looking forward to these games.

The squad this year consists of 29 returnees, including 20 letterwinners, and 22 freshmen.

On the offense it is hoped that there will be a strong passing game again with

Robin Kornmeyer at quarterback. The pass receiving department is solid with Greg Teter at split end, Barry Streeter at tight end, and Taki Bobotas at flanker-back. The ground game will be run by fullback Tony De Marco with Roger Probert and Tom Koons at tailback. The offensive line is still in question although key returnees are Tom Svirsko, Jeff Thompson, and Rich Snell.

The defensive line, led by co-captains George Morse and Dave Murphy, is much improved. At defensive end will be All-Stater Ed Thomas and Jim Grube. Jim Iatesta will fill in as middle guard. The line-backer corps will be led by Bob Morris. The remaining two line-backer positions are still in contention. One of the problems is in finding a replacement for Jerry Beardsley, an outstanding linebacker for the last two years. Veterans Gene Shaffer, Terry Light, Mike Morrison, and Jeff Rowe round out the defensive positions in the secondary.

The kicking game is sound with the return of John Holbrook.

This Saturday the Dutchmen will host last year's M.A.C. champion Johns Hopkins. Game time is 3:15 at the "stadium."

REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2)

One of the major faults of the film is that for about fifteen minutes of mediocre horror (there is no suspense at all) one is required to sit through ninety minutes of even more mediocre soap opera, and it is an unnecessarily confusing one at that. Also, certain gothic horror conventions **must** be maintained, no matter how clichéd, because they work. I suppose, for variation and an attempt at credibility, the producers chose the Aunt Alice setting. But I think that any horror fan will agree that a Spanish ranch house on the Arizona desert doesn't create the type of mood that this movie so desperately needs.

Oh yes, there is a bit of irony at the end of the picture, but it is so glossed over that it may as well not be there at all. It probably was an after thought anyway.

"Clara Merrifield took an axe and gave her house maid forty whacks; When she saw what she had done she had to hire another one."

---No wonder good help is hard to find, and it's getting the same with movies.



**In the old days,
they smacked us across
the knuckles
if we read with our hands.**

Today, reading with your hand is quite acceptable.

In fact, it's somewhat of a status symbol, because people who read with their hands are graduates of the Evelyn Wood Course.

The hand, however, hasn't always been the symbol of rapid reading. The old method of teaching students to increase their reading speed was to equip them with a reading machine.

The theory was that a motorized arm on the machine would extend out over the page. The arm would move down the page at a steady speed. Hopefully, your eyes would go along for the ride.

The machine, while seemingly a good idea, didn't live up to its expectations. It couldn't slow down when the reader ran into a confusing passage. And it was too awkward to use in easy chairs or beds.

In 1945, Evelyn Wood discovered the hand as a device for reading faster.

Her reason for using the hand as a tool was to "give my students the ability to read groups of words at a time and to increase their concentration so they won't have to go back and re-read so often."

Her principle worked.

Since 1959, 450,000 people have taken the Evelyn Wood Course and have increased their reading speed by an average of 4.7 times.

Using the hand to read faster is a very interesting experience.

If you would like to try your hand at it, why don't you come to a Mini-Lesson™? In one hour's time, we'll have you reading down the page faster than you can imagine.

In fact, you'll actually take home with you a definitely faster reading speed that can be used on newspapers, magazines, correspondence, textbooks, and technical journals.

We'll tell you about some of the other things that have made this the most popular extra-curricular course in the world. We'll also show you how we improve memories, and how we make chapter outlining an obsolete study technique.

It's a wild hour. And it's free.

**The Lycéum
invites you to a free
Mini-Lesson.**

**Tuesday, September 23-8PM
Wednesday, September 24-8PM
Thursday, September 25-8PM**



-Photo by Pete Lewin

FRESHMEN RALLY BEFORE Funkhouser in brief but dramatic opposition to Orientation procedures. The demonstration was more therapeutic than effectual, and frosh life continued as usual.

REPORT

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

munity, and school. Therefore, colleges, especially liberal arts institutions, need to provide leaders who maintain throughout their lives the drive to serve as responsible citizens in their community, their state, and in their nation.

Finally, the new government which has become a part of our institution this year would provide such responsibility. This government could as well enable students to develop all aspects of their personalities. This government as well can enable us to take our studies and put them into practical application. The government we now have is like the government of our nation. Only if each person takes his responsibility sincerely can we hope for our government to be successful. For once in this school's history power has been placed in the students' hands. It is truly hoped and believed by many that students will make use of their senate, their council, and their executive committee. For through these agencies change can occur on our campus. But this happens only if you take the responsibility and the time to make it happen. Our government can work only if we take this government seriously and responsibly.

Greg Myers

FACULTY

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Dr. St. Pierre is a native of Rochester, N. Y.

Philip G. Morgan, instructor in voice and choral music, is a native of Kansas, and earned his B.M., B.M.E., and M.S. degrees from Kansas State College. A baritone, he has studied and taught in France and Germany. Mr. Morgan spent the summer of 1966 at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria.

Also in the music department, John A. Catchings will be on campus one day a week to teach cello and string bass. He is a graduate student at Peabody.

Miss Jeanne E. Argot, assistant professor of biology, received her B.S. degree from Moravian College, and her M.S. degree from Lehigh. During her graduate study at Lehigh, she held a scholarship from the American Cancer Society and a research assistantship from the National Science Foundation.

William Kerr, assistant professor of education, has been working in public schools since 1953. He holds an M.A. in history from Temple University, and an M.A. in educational administration and supervision from Montclair State College. He has completed his course work for a D.Ed. degree from Lehigh.

D. Roger Gaeckler, instructor in physical education, head basketball coach, and assistant lacrosse coach, comes here from Baltimore, where he was employed by that city's League for Crippled Children. He was also freshman and assistant varsity basketball coach at the University of Baltimore.

Thomas W. Allmon, part-time assistant football coach, is a graduate of West Chester, and has been at Cedar Crest High School for the past five years.

Paul E. Stambaugh, assistant professor of religion, part-time, is pastor of the Otterbein United Methodist Church at Mount Wolf. He earned a Ph.D. from Temple University this year.

Mrs. Alvin F. Coleman, who was a part-time instructor in English last year, has been promoted to full-time status.



-Photo by Pete Lewin

MRS. LEWIN GUIDES math students through registration. Nearly a thousand students were processed in two days, including an all-time high of 340 new students.

Newsfronts

National . . .

U.S. Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr., today announced establishment of an Office of Students and Youth in the U.S. Office of Education.

He named Anthony J. Moffett, Jr., 25, director of the new unit.

The Office of Students and Youth will offer assistance to both individuals and youth organizations, including the dissemination of information on Federal education programs through which they may become eligible to receive assistance in funding innovative projects, Dr. Allen added. He also said that the Office would probably convene youth task forces when necessary to examine vital educational issues; and with the assistance of students and other young people outside of Government, make periodic reviews of Federal education programs which directly affect youth.

Academic & Administrative . . .

For the third year, Lebanon Valley College will conduct a series of ten seminars on Policy and Management Training Problem-Oriented Leadership. They are made possible by a matching grant awarded to the College under Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965.

The weekly meetings, two and one-half hours each Tuesday evening, are designed to bring together these community leaders in order to improve mutual understanding of their problems and develop better methods of dealing with them. They will be held in the Chapel Lecture Hall, 7:15-9:45 p.m.

Speaker for the first seminar, on October 7, will be Dr. Alex J. Fehr, acting chairman, department of sociology, and associate professor of political science. He will speak on "Philosophy, Structure, and Function of Local Government."

Culture & Social . . .

The attractive exhibit now on display on the first floor of the library was arranged by John Ramsay, who selected the articles from his extensive collection. It includes examples of the famous Wedgwood pottery in a variety of forms, from pitchers to cuff links.

The potteries in Staffordshire, where Josiah Wedgwood developed his distinctive "jasper" more than 200 years ago, have been continuously producing since that time and are still in the Wedgwood family.

* * * * *

Acutely aware of the problems encountered in presenting last year's Association concert, which resulted in substantial financial losses, Jim Biery, president of Philo, reported to the Student Council Assembly. In his opinion, "No one has ever tried to present a successful concert before. If Philo succeeds, other organizations will pick up the initiative." This would lead to increased campus social events. Featured in November's concert will be "The Intruders" and "The Delphonics" for a general admission fee of \$3.00. The concert will be preceded by an improved publicity drive aimed towards attracting a larger percentage of area high school students to the performance. The gym floor will be arranged to permit dancing, thereby increasing the possible ticket sales. Although the Philo brothers are confident of the concert's success, which is mainly a money-making device, Student Council will split any losses if a debt is incurred.

In addition to Philo's report to the Council, Denny Smith, chairman of the Academic Affairs Committee, presented a skeleton outline of the plans to poll student reactions to a reformed cut system. Presently the system lacks any uniformity as each department initiates its own cut policy. Denny Smith would like to see a standardized student cut policy. His committee's recommendations will be presented to the departmental heads for their approval or rejection.

* * * * *

Senator Schweiker of Pennsylvania has asked the Student Council to poll student opinion on draft reform. Another topic discussed at the Student Council meeting of Wednesday, September 16 was the reformed chapel policy. It was suggested that the Lecture Series be used as the eight optional chapel programs. The Chapel Convocation Committee will be consulted. A Dining Hall Committee was asked by Student Council President, John Ulrich, to hear student grievances. The committee will consist of the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, Mrs. Millard, one Student Council member, one Senate member, one headwaiter, and two non-organizational members.

Athletic . . .

This year's cross country team has added depth, and the prospects for a good season are most promising. Led by co-captains Terry Nitka and Harvey Gregory, the team will be out to improve last year's record.

Returnees are Nitka and Gregory, who have been running since their freshman year, course record holder John Gilman, and Steve Shaffer, who is currently out with an injury, but is expected to run in the first meet.

The five new members of this year's team, all of them freshmen, are John Kinsella, John Lester, Jim Rebhorn, Don Tanberg, and Dennis Wertz. Kinsella and Rebhorn look very good.

The first meet will be held on Oct. 4 against Elizabethtown at 11:00. When home meets coincide with home football games, they will be held during the first quarter of the football game.

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 2

La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, September 25, 1969

Spock And Others Appear At HACC

by Sue Willman

Harrisburg Area Community College will present a great lecture series on Oct. 13, 15 and 20. "Impact Week" begins with Dick Gregory, then Senator Strom Thurmond and finishes up with Dr. Benjamin Spock. These controversial figures will be appearing at H.A.C.C., 3300 Cameron Street Road, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dick Gregory begins the series on Monday, October 13. He has spent more time in Southern jails, marched in more demonstrations, prevented more racial violence, and worked harder for the rights of the Negro than any other entertainer in America. His autobiography, *Nigger*, has become a best seller and his new work, *Sermons*, looks to be an even bigger success. A dynamic and communicative man, his message is vital to the fight for equality in this country and his experience is first hand.

Next comes Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina on Wednesday, October 15. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1954 in a write-in campaign—the first

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Scheduled Vietnam Moratorium Gains Support of 500 Colleges

by Jane Snyder

Classrooms will be empty at over 500 colleges on October 15 as students participate in a one-day moratorium to work against the Viet Nam War. Students and faculty are urged to canvas the community, organizing labor groups, businesses, professional groups, and high school students against the war. The program will escalate to a two-day moratorium in November, three days in December, and continuing until a "firm commitment to a definite time-table for total withdrawal is made, or until a negotiated settlement is signed."

The Viet Nam Moratorium Committee working from Washington, D. C., is headed by three students. Sam Brown, currently a fellow at Harvard, was a leader in the McCarthy campaign in New Hampshire. David Hawk, Cornell, was a director of a "We Won't Go" movement last Spring in which more than 250 college student body presidents and newspaper editors vowed to resist the draft until the Viet Nam War ends. David Mixner is a member of the McGovern Committee for Reform of the Democratic party.

Suggested activities for October 15 include: door-to-door canvassing, debates, distribution of leaflets through shopping centers, factories, bus stations, etc., anti-war rallies and films, and collection of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Students Convicted For Disrupting Draft

Eugene, Oregon (CPS)—The student body president of the University of Oregon and a fellow student have been sentenced to two years each in prison for 30 minutes of non-violent protest against the draft.

Kip Morgan, the president, and David Gwyther, a veteran activist, face incarceration in a Lompoc, Calif. federal prison as a result of their conviction in U. S. District Court last June on three counts of "disrupting Selective Service Proceedings."

Morgan acted as Judge, Gwyther as prosecuting attorney, and 12 other students as jurors in mock trials conducted at Eugene and Roseburg, Ore. local draftboards last winter.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information about coming events is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

September 25

Off-Broadway show — "Tom Paine" Dickinson.

NET festival: The Eternal Tramp: Charlie Chaplin Channel 33 at 9:00.

September 26

Harrisburg Area Community College film—"Black Orpheus"

Muhlenberg film—Oedipus Rex.

Millersville State College film "Klondike Annie."

NET Playhouse: Dublin One selections from James Joyce's *The Dubliners* Channel 33 at 8:30.

September 27

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon) film—"Blue Hawaii."

September 28

Millersville State College film—"Klondike Annie."

NET Playhouse: Dublin One selections from James Joyce's *The Dubliners* Channel 33 at 8:30.

September 30

Off-Broadway show—"Tom Paine" Lehigh University.

October 3

Harrisburg Area Community College films — "Citizen Kane" and "All the King's Men."

Muhlenberg film—"Black Orpheus."

Millersville State College film—"Black Orpheus."

October 4

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon) film—"Quicksand."

October 5

The Forum (Harrisburg) concert—The Duquesne University Tamburitans.



-Photo by Pete Lewin

STUDENTS LEAVE TUESDAY morning chapel service. The new chapel policy has had no appreciable effect on attendance thus far.

New Committee Now Studying Transitional Chapel Cut Policy

by Richard Thompson

The chapel policy and program committee is now discussing additional events to be part of this year's chapel-convocation program.

The student representatives on the committee report that they would like to see the program opened up wide enough to include most any cultural event. In addition to the Tuesday morning programs, chapel credit might be given for events such as the Great Artist Series, a possible student council lecture series, recitals, and departmental lectures. There could also be room to add events not planned at the beginning of a semester.

The committee wishes students to know that the formation of the policy takes time. Admittedly, the details have not been worked out. Because the new policy was approved by the Board of Trustees on May 31, the committee, with its student representatives, could meet only recently to make important decisions regarding this program.

The committee members are now working to set criteria for selecting events for chapel credit. Dr. James O. Bemederfer notes, "We're just beginning to explore the possibilities," and must be careful to move right in setting the criteria.

Under the policy approved by the trustees, students will not be forced to

attend any worship services, but will probably have to attend some religiously oriented presentations. As Dr. Bemederfer emphasizes, students now know ahead of time which programs are convocations and which are worship services. An attempt will be made to give more meaning to the actual worship services.

Because commitments for this year were made before the new policy was approved, this transitional period is not a true reflection of the eventual policy. In the future, all groups with programs will report to the committee so that the calendar may be arranged before the semester begins.

Dr. Bemederfer says that he has a lot of confidence in the student representatives on the committee, noting that they are outspoken and helpful in communicating student views. He is also pleased with many of the speakers scheduled for chapel-convocation programs this year.

Students with suggestions or comments should see any of the student representatives: Jim Grube, Bob Holbrook, or Beth Robinson. The other committee members are Dr. Bemederfer, Dr. Carl Y. Ehrhart, Dr. Pierce A. Getz, Dr. George R. Marquette, Dr. L. Elbert Wethington, and Dr. Allan Wolfe. The committee is meeting weekly.

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 2

Thursday, September 25, 1969

Editor Larry Riedman '70
 News Editor Glenn Phelps '70
 Feature Editor James Bowman '70
 Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
 Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
 Photography Editor David Stottlemire '70
 Business Manager Bruce Klinger
 Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published on Thursday by the students of Lebanon Valley, and is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor.

Toward Student Democracy

There is this about democracy: we must live in this world, therefore we should order it as best suits us. And there is this about student life: we are bound for a better world, and soon. Can a student community which by-and-large views itself as transient achieve the personal involvement necessary to self-government? And is genuine democracy appreciably more desirable than any functional government it might displace?

Genuine democracy is legitimized in the belief of any community that self-imposed order will be useful. A student community has all the order it needs imposed from outside: parental restrictions and the right of the College to banish any member of the community exclude the student government from any central place in the lives of those it supposedly governs. Moreover, students, viewing themselves as transients rather than world-builders, would just as soon take their bargaining and complaints to the College administration; student government is perhaps encouraged so that colleges can opt out of the more tedious matters of running a community. Whatever their origin, functional student governments run their communities and do a creditable job of it. Their legitimacy, however, comes from the college rather than the community; they are not democratic in that their citizens neither create them, need them, nor care much about them. But they work. Is that enough?

Giving the colleges the benefit of the doubt, let us suppose that they are concerned with creating more than chemists or teachers: that a whole human being is the desired end product. Isn't some experience with democracy's rights and responsibilities in order? Surely. But can democracy exist when the government has no control over really important matters; where freshmen and sophomores are non-entities because of their inexperience, and seniors because they will be soon gone; where time is marked more by vacations than campus events; and where everyone's eye is on the future to be magically unlocked by a diploma? Hardly. Real student democracy seems both essential and impossible.

The solution, of course, is change: when college life is made an end experience rather than a purely instrumental one, students will no longer view themselves as transients with nothing at stake in their school world. There are several specific actions which can help to produce this broad re-orientation:

First, the inclusion of students in the long-term planning of the College can give them a feeling for their place in history as well as a healthy sense of responsibility. A full awareness of what has been inherited brings greater interest in what will be passed on.

Second, the traditional class structure, and its consequent deference to experience, must be deemphasized. Acclimation to Valley is not more than a one-semester process; freshmen opinions should be as valued as those of seniors, and campus offices should be open to them. Involvement in campus affairs for only one year of four can be fatal to student democracy.

Third, the College must de-emphasize its role as a certifier: the diploma should be a logical product of the four-year community experience, rather than the focal point of every act and decision. Achieving this will entail abandoning some traditional requirements and curricular boundaries that the greater purpose of educating the entire individual will be served.

Fourth, and finally, the College must assure that its students live with their decisions: when a student associates the exercise of freedom with his personal welfare, he is more careful in the use of that freedom, and keener in his appreciation of it. The College must give students self-determination in vital areas rather than in peripheral matters such as women's hours and social life, where rights can be abused with relative impunity.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

EITHER YOU'RE PART OF THE SOLUTION,
 OR YOU'RE PART OF THE PROBLEM.

--ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

The Journalism Gap

Phil Semas, editor of Collegiate Press Service, was invited to be on a panel about the "Generation Gap" at the American Society of Newspaper Editors' conference in Washington in April, 1968. Following are his opening remarks, which are taken from a United States Student Press Association Bulletin dated May 27, 1968.

I am sort of surprised to find that you have asked us to explain the generation gap to you. After all, you invented the generation gap. We didn't.

It was hard for you to understand all those demonstrations and hippies and things so you had to coin a phrase for it—generation gap—just as you had to coin the phrase credibility gap to avoid having to call the President a liar, which isn't a nice thing to say, even though he is one.

In other words, the generation gap exists only in your newspapers. It doesn't mean anything. It is just an attempt to ex-

plain some very severe criticism of the Establishment in terms of a split between generations.

But it's not that simple, even though you would like it to be. There are plenty of conservatives in my generation, plenty of solid-middle-of-the-road, get-ahead-in-business Babbitts. There are also plenty of good people in your generation, intelligent people who recognize the bankruptcy of American foreign policy, the evil of American racism, and the blindness of America's conformist morality. Our generation may have a few more of the good people than yours does. But there are plenty of both kinds in both generations.

So, as I said, there is no generation gap.

But there are real differences between radicals, many of whom are young, and the Establishment, most of whom are old. You are familiar with most of the issues—

the war, the draft, American racism, and so on.

But the press is an issue, too, and one of the most important, since the press has helped cause many of the evils we face today and has failed American society. Radicals recognize this. They recognize that most of your papers are little more than mouthpieces for the military-industrial complex and its puppet politicians. Look at Washington. This is a company town and it has a company press. That company press sees everything pretty much the way the Government does, although it does dare to criticize minor points occasionally. But I shouldn't pick on the Washington papers. Most of yours are no better. Sadly, most of yours are worse.

Because of your failure, radicals have created their own press. Sometimes they take over college papers. Sometimes they start their own papers, which you call the "underground" or "hippie" press, but which, in fact, does the job you no longer do—the job of social criticism.

Your failure comes through most clearly in your lack of any sympathy toward groups that are working for basic changes in the society, most notably the anti-war movement and the black power movement.

For example, your coverage of the Pentagon demonstration on October 21 was almost entirely pro-Establishment. I have yet to see a fair newspaper account of that demonstration, except in the college and radical press.

Look at the columnists you buy. Not a single radical among them. In fact, they are so conservative that Barry Goldwater decided it was no longer necessary for him to write a column. And most of them are just flacks; Joe Alsop flacks for the Pentagon, William S. White flacks for the President. But nobody flacks for the radical movement. And that's not the fault of the columnists or the syndicate. I'm sure they sell you exactly what you want to hear.

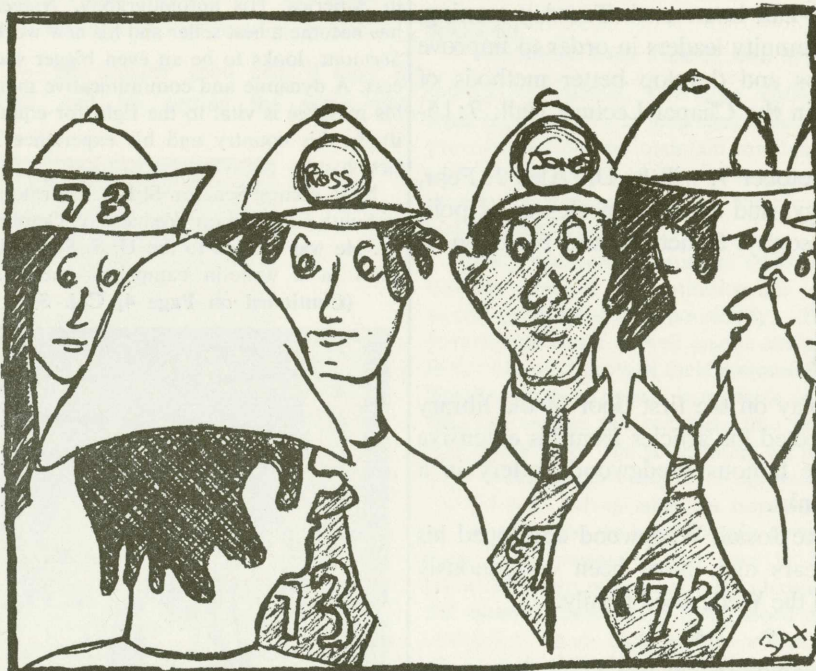
Or look at the program for this conference. Lots of Establishmentarians and conservatives — Dean Rusk, Ramsey Clark, William Bunday, Howard K. Smith, William Buckley, Richard Nixon. A few liberals — Nelson Rockefeller, Senator Fulbright. But where are the radicals? You do have Saul Alinsky and Father Groppi. But where's Stokely Carmichael, where's Rap Brown, where's Benjamin Spock, where's Jerry Rubin, where's Dave Dellinger, where's Tom Hayden, where are Carl Davidson and Greg Calvert? These are some of them who make the movement move. But I suspect that some of these rather prominent radicals are unfamiliar to you, since you are so far out of touch with the radical movement.

I'm not knocking your program committee, who were kind enough to invite me here and feed me breakfast and lunch and let me yell at you. Like the men who sell you the columnists, I'm sure they've

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

BRINGING THE FROSH INTO THE FAMILY



"Jones says he's been through this sort of thing before."

COMMENT

by Glenn Phelps

Over the past several years the one issue which elicited the greatest amount of student opposition was the existing chapel policy. Last year's agitation on behalf of student government was more militant and ultimately more effective. But this movement was largely spontaneous and never attained the widespread support of those who were disenchanted with chapel policy. This latent discontent eventually surfaced toward the close of last year with the symbolic protest of the pre-ministerial students.

The "pre-minies" asserted that any religion, in this case Christianity, to be truly meaningful must involve a high degree of personal commitment. This commitment can be manifested best in a spirit of volun-

tarism. They felt, in essence, that a state of compulsory chapel disturbed the worship experience in such a way that those students considering themselves devout Christians could not relate at all to the service.

While the problem of distortion existed for the "pre-minies," the state of downright boredom was the rule rather than exception for other students. The explanation is twofold: 1) The students recognized the "chapel program" for what it was—mandatory church veiled in a mask of academia, and 2) the interminable string of Pastor Doakes, Father Doakes, Rabbi Doakes, and Professor of Religion Doakes, made even a chemical equilibrium text seem more exciting.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

The year's first issue of *La Vie* is to my mind a very commendable effort. I found particularly noteworthy the interesting treatment of your new "Newsfronts" section and the outstanding feature work by Jim Bowman. Also refreshing was the absence of non-essential cynicism.

If you continue to employ the care, planning, and thoughtful approach to campus concerns which are evident in this issue, I am sure that *La Vie* will realize its potential as a positive force on this campus.

I shall look forward to future issues.

Sincerely,

Ann K. Monteith

Director of Publications

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to *La Vie* mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.



Photo by Marty Hauserman

LA VIE STAFFER JOHN ABERNETHY poses with victims of annual college war on pigeons. The birds are being found with increasing frequency around Carnegie lounge as the deliberately set poison takes its toll.

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Discontent With Johnny Winter

RECORDS

By DALE FETZER

Blues.—musically speaking, the most oft-used word within the last three years—Blues?—the most unanswered question within these recent years. At this point the rock music scene is witnessing a blues revival parallel to the Dixieland revival in the late '40s and early '50s. Why then, with such a large quantity of "blues" records being made, is there such a great misunderstanding of the blues among layman and critic alike? Perhaps this misunderstanding germinates from the fact that there is disagreement as to whether the blues can be justified as music. The blues has been specifically termed folk literature, folk music, and folk melancholy. In the strictest sense the blues are "a song sung or composed in a style originating among the American Negroes, expressing melancholy, and exhibiting continual occurrence of blue notes in melody and harmony." Unfortunately each of these general definitions, including Webster's, is unsatisfactory in defining the blues. The fact is that the blues are a combination of each definition plus many other factors. Every individual has the potential to feel and therefore understand the blues and blues music. Overriding the technical aspects of blues music is the emotional, which is, in essence, what the blues is all about. There can be no completely rational explanation for such a broad emotional experience as blues music. Every individual has had a serious crisis in his life, he has lost a girlfriend, a relative has died—all lead toward a better identification, hence understanding, with the blues.

Looking backward at the great Dixieland revival, we can see the eventual integration of the blues, chiefly as a result of this misunderstanding. As it is today, the record producers were interested in profits and forced any group that had the faintest relationship with Dixieland on the uninformed public. Through this the public became confused with Dixieland, which became so vague that almost any form of music could be passed off as Dixieland. Originally, in the late forties, traditional Dixieland became so popular that there was a rediscovery of many ancient Dixieland musicians. Bunk Johnson, Red Allen, Baby Dodds, the "original" Original Dixieland Jazz Band—all were discovered late in life—to finally reach the heights of popularity. As a rule the musicians were old and past their prime, which caused the majority of their music to be chaotic and containing phases of downright poor musicianship. Of course, there had been Dixielanders like Louis Armstrong, Jack Teagarden, and Mugsy Spanier, who were always close to music, and produced a superior brand of traditional Dixieland. Realizing Dixieland's growing popularity, many people began to cash in on the ignorance of the listening public. Through this developed pseudo-Dixieland bands such as Pete Kelly and his Big Seven, The Dukes of Dixieland, and the Bourbon Street All-Star Dixielanders. Generally speaking, these groups played popular music in a Dixieland setting. Traditionally speaking, the pseudo-Dixieland groups were of poor quality and of great quantity. Inevitably Dixieland fell from its pedestal and faded into the back streets of New Orleans.

Through the Dixieland resurrection one can see many parallels with the blues revival of the present day. The term blues

has become as vague as the term Dixieland was, through use by the critics. Today almost anything on record has been termed blues, and every group has tried its hand at singing the blues.

Riding high on this popularity wave of blues is the critically-acclaimed Johnny Winter. Winter's music can be paralleled with that of the pseudo-Dixielanders of the earlier era. Lacking originality and talent, Winter has claimed the style of the late blues-artist Robert Johnson verbatim. This is only too clear when one listens to Johnson's "Crossroads" (Robert Johnson/King of the Delta Blues Singers, Columbia Records) and Winter's "Dallas." Winter sounds like Johnson vocally as well as musically—he has even used the same type of guitar Johnson used.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

The Journalism Gap

provided you with the speakers you want to hear.

But, you say, we can't just go off the deep end with all these wild radicals. We have to offer responsible criticism.

I learned in journalism school that the press is supposed to keep things stirred up, to watch everything the government does with a jaundiced eye, to be a real critic of the society and its leaders. But you don't do that. You're too busy being responsible.

"Responsible" is one of those words you've taken and turned from a perfectly good word into a bad word. I'm so tired of your misusing it. When I was a college editor the journalism faculty and the local newspaper were always telling me how I was supposed to be responsible. Then I came to Washington and I found the national press yammering all the time about "responsible dissent." But I've finally figured out what you mean by "responsible."

Being responsible means helping create a racist society which excludes black people from effective participation and then attacking them when they rebel against the oppression and refusing to quote their leaders, men like Stokely Carmichael, because he might "cause" a riot. It is your "responsibility" that causes riots.

Being responsible means that you only nitpick at American foreign policy, but do not question the underlying assumptions of the Cold War which caused the Vietnam war and will cause future wars. And it means that anybody who does question that philosophy will be branded by you as irresponsible. Or worse.

Being responsible means attacking students who demonstrate against recruiters for the military and the war industries but not attacking those industries for corrupting our universities into service stations for the military-industrial complex.

Being responsible means urging non-violence for American blacks while you support our violence in Vietnam.

I think the United States and the world could do with a little less of your responsibility and a little old-fashioned irresponsible journalism that shakes up the men in power.

In my job I have to live every day with the kind of eunuch journalism which you have created. I have to argue and cajole and fight with college newspaper editors to shake off the bonds you have placed on journalism with your so-called responsibility.

I'm sorry if I have not talked about what you expected. We were supposed to discuss the generation gap. But since that doesn't exist I felt sort of free to discuss whatever I wanted. Call it the journalism gap if you want.

JAMES BOWMAN

Argumentum Fistulatorium

What is this thing called relevance? More than anything else, the complaint of students from the uncommitted middle to the new left has been a lack of "relevance" in their college curricula (this is already sounding like a right-wing point of view). The problem is that this is usually the extent of the complaint—we want relevance: too vague-D. I want relevance too, but I think that, in large measures, it is up to the student to supply it (I honestly hate saying things like that; it sounds so much like the old bourgeoisie about their rantings: "Why don't them darkies go out and get a job, then they won't need to be on welfare." My problem is trying to force the pendulum into the down position long enough for me to cautiously maintain that there is such a thing as individual responsibility).

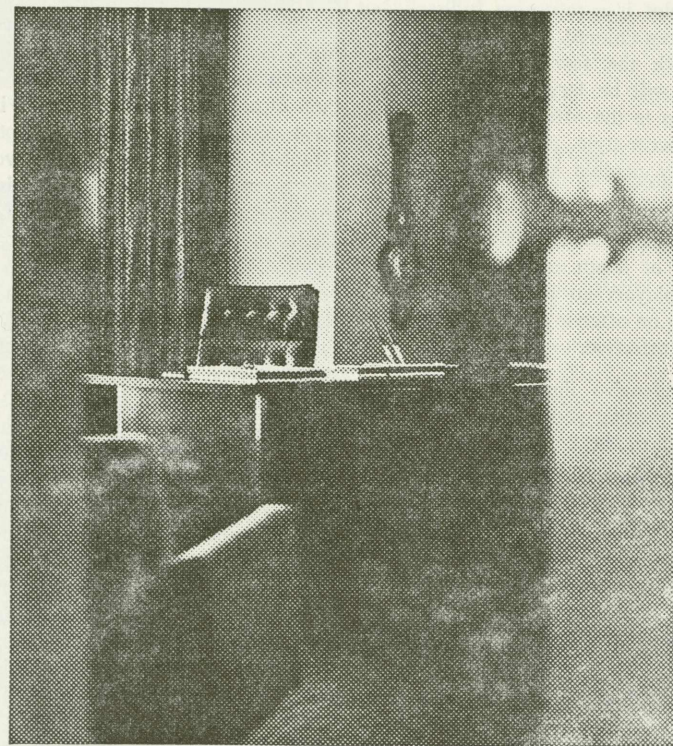
Now as I understand it, in addition to the *ipso facto* relevance of science and such programs as urban planning, students come to expect something called a "meaningful cultural context" in the area of liberal arts—the oldest and most reactionary field of study. This means that if you're black, you study black literature, black history, black art and so forth, because you probably grew up in a ghetto, and traditional liberal arts have a limited relevance for you. Accordingly, we might study Pennsylvania Dutch literature, history, and art around here. But let me not become so racially embroiled. I have a great many criticisms of ethnic glorification, of the back to provincialism movement ("one climbs out of sentences like that slimy with innuendo," as J. D. O'Hara, the slimiest of academic critics would say), but it has its good aspects (said Tom condescendingly), and I would rather deal with what is relevant for me, as representative of the relevance-seeking white majority.

So he said, relevant to what? Presumably relevant to our purpose in living. Cliché though it be, what other end to education can there be for the idealist (and anybody who writes for the newspapers is either an idealist or posing as one) but that it makes a better person of him? Now since I am not an Afro-Amer-

ican, I do not wish to become a better Afro-American; since I am a neo-humanist, I do wish to become a better human being—and to me that means the disinterested study of my *relation* to the rest of humanity rather than what pedestrian uniquenesses might set me apart from it. Moreover, behind the emphasis on relevance lies just this overbearing concern with uniqueness, identity crises and "cultural contexts"—the separateness over the unity. To be sure, one must study cultural contexts in order to define his relation to them; what I mean to say is that it is the relation that needs emphasis and not the context—one's uniqueness can be taken for granted except by he who has it in shortest supply. Indeed, the human race finds the "racial (or ethnic) pride" behind these searches for identity more often lamentable than commendable.

If this is a subconscious longing for a return to the medieval university, or even a sentimental conservatism, which I suppose it is to some extent, I think it far more sensible and far less sentimental than supposing the university designed for the study of the origins of one's ancestors out of the vague atavistic impulse that there lies one's cultural "identity."

I realize, however, that among the blacks, this relevance hunt is mostly a reaction to centuries of oppression in which the validity of the African heritage was denied. And I suppose, though "relevance" is an easy war cry, and it can be used for political purposes, the whites can partake of this reaction to some extent. As such, it's a social force that I criticize, in my 19th century way, on moral grounds. But I think that one of the aims of education is to be able to *see* it as reaction and to put it in its proper perspective among the studies which contribute to all large-view understanding of one's participation in the human race. As Marshall McLuhan says, "there is absolutely no inevitability as long as there is a willingness to contemplate what is happening"; and so do I go forth against the dragon of social force with my little sword of moral judgement.



Mark Waters was a chain smoker. Wonder who'll get his office?

Too bad about Mark. Kept hearing the same thing everyone does about lung cancer. But, like so many people, he kept right on smoking cigarettes. Must have thought, "been smoking all my life... what good'll it do to stop now?" Fact

is, once you've stopped smoking, no matter how long you've smoked, the body begins to reverse the damage done by cigarettes, provided cancer or emphysema have not developed. Next time you reach for a cigarette, think of Mark. Then think of your office—and your home.

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LV GRINDS HOPKINS

Gridders Ready For 1969 "Home" Opener

by Dave Snyder

With an impressive victory over Johns Hopkins in last Saturday's scrimmage, the Dutchmen completed pre-season play and look now to the season opener with the Red Devils of Dickinson.

The Valley gridders in their 5-1 rout of Hopkins began shakily, exchanging the football and scores with the guest squad in the early going, before taking command of the affair.

For L.V.C. the offensive attack was well-balanced. Robin Kornmeyer directed the offensive and enjoyed a great degree of success in bootlegging and in passing from a shotgun alignment. Greg Teter and Tony DeMarco led the pass receivers, while a strong running game, featuring Tom Koons, kept the visitors' defense busy.

The defense by Valley in Saturday's scrimmage was reminiscent of that stalwart unit which performed so admirably last season. Ed Thomas, George Morse, and Jim Grube commanded the defensive line play. Constant pressure on the Johns Hopkins' quarterback enabled the Valley secondary to afford exceptional pass coverage. It was evidenced that Jerry Beardsley will be missed in his outside linebacking slot, as Hopkins' limited success came chiefly in running at the right side. It is hoped that Jeff Hersey, recovering from a leg injury, will fill the gap.

John Holbrook consistently provided the successful conversion kick.

In looking at Dickinson, the squad includes 15 freshmen and only a small nucleus of veterans. The Red Devils lack depth and experience, while being hampered by pre-season injuries.

Greg Van Doren, an all-conference defensive tackle, leads the Devils' defense. Dickinson, which employs a 5-4 line, is strong on the defensive wall, but may suffer in the secondary. Lebanon Valley's shotgun-type passing game should prove to be a formidable test for Dickinson's defensive backfield.

The offensive for the Red Devils is highlighted by the passing of veteran quarterback Joe Wilson and the receiving of split end John Persons, also a returnee. Art Travelos is a returning fullback, but he has been injured in pre-season play. Along with the few returning players, freshmen will be largely responsible for filling gaps in the offensive unit. A barefooted, soccer-style placement kicker is particularly notable among freshmen on the squad.

Should the Red Devils be forced by their lack of depth and injuries to have the best players go both ways, Valley's platooning on offense and defense may be especially effective.

With defensive lines for both teams solid, the passing game may become the crucial factor. At any rate, the game is truly at home and one need only cross the tracks to support the Dutchmen gridders. Game time this Saturday is 1:30 p.m.

Women's Hockey Team Scrimmages To 3-3 Tie

The Women's Field Hockey team displayed fine offensive action in Saturday's scrimmage against the Lancaster Hockey Club, but had to be content with a 3-3 draw due to the rather weak defense.

Barb Hall, LVC's astounding right inner, and U.S. Reserve Team member, scored two of the goals. Jan Garber, fast-moving center forward, drove in the other goal.

The team has some promising new players—both Karen Angstadt and Chris Becker look good at left inner; Marcia Keefer is doing an excellent job at center halfback, and Lynn Manhire and Natalie Cvijic are real assets as side halfbacks. Joey Yeagley and Janice Shuster are the returning wings, Bobbi Harro is performing as well as ever at goalie, and Jane Snyder and Connie Jones are filling in at fullback.

MORATORIUM

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

antiwar petitions. A suggested canvassing technique opens by asking for local complaints and then tracing these gripes to the tax dollar and the 70% spent on defense and the Viet Nam war.

The group will not be deterred by token withdrawals, nor by a "Korean-type settlement." As one supporter remarked, "Opposition to the war is now almost fashionable. Now is the time to organize and bring pressure to bear on the Nixon Administration to end the war, for whatever the motive, the public wants peace."

The following is the text of the Student Call For A Vietnam Moratorium:

"Ending the war in Vietnam is the most important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested,

and demonstrated against the war. Few now defend the war, yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Vietnam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic problems of this country remain unattended. Moreover, the war has had a corrupting influence on every aspect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence.

"The discredited policies of the past which have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed. We follow the same military advice which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negotiations to falter. The token displacement of 25,000 troops over a three month period is not the substantial change of policy that is so desperately needed."

"Thus it is necessary for all those who desire peace to again become active and help bring pressure to bear on the present Administration."

"We call for a periodic moratorium on 'business as usual' in order that students, faculty members, and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of taking the issue of peace in Vietnam to the larger community."

"We call upon our universities to support the moratorium, and we commit ourselves to organize this effort on our campus and in our community. We ask others to join us."

COMMENT

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 4)

Last year, the chapel policy committee (with students represented) made some welcome reforms. Instead of the student being forced to attend 10 of 15 chapel services, he now is expected to attend 12 of 24 (???) chapel and/or convocation programs. This is a definite improvement, but it does not yet resolve the dilemma of the student who may be a devout Hindu, Moslem, Orthodox Jew, or even atheist (if there is such a thing as a devout atheist) and who is faced with the loss of academic credit should he desire to exercise his deep religious or moral imperative and abstain from attendance. For example, a conscientious Jehovah's Witness who could not in good conscience participate in chapel, at the end of four years could be confronted with 32 credits shy of graduation though he had a 3.40 GPA for 120 credits on his transcript—a rather stiff pill for exercising religious freedom.

Statements that prospective students are aware of chapel policy before they enter LVC and thus accept the college's philosophy of values are grossly inaccurate. Many students come to this school for a top-notch education in their field, music and chemistry are good examples, because of financial aid offers, or for many reasons other than acceptance of LV's value system.

Besides the aforementioned reform, the chapel policy committee has issued a "rationale" for the new policy. Close examination reveals several examples of factual inaccuracy and narrow-mindedness. A statement on the first page asserts that "Chapel services . . . are offered as an integrating experience for the development of the whole person." It is agreed that chapel services can indeed be worthwhile for human development; BUT chapel services are not offered—they are mandatory. "As an institution we consciously attempt to shape this community with reference to the values we see in Jesus Christ . . ." It is a decidedly parochial viewpoint that attempts to shape anyone under the guise of mandatory Christian worship. And who is this mysterious "We" that decides what values will be shaped? The Chapel Policy Committee? The Board of Trustees? The Chaplain? The SCA? This sounds very suspiciously like rule by the high priests. "This orientation is not in any way an exclusion or demeaning of non-Christians . . ." What about our Jehovah's witness example earlier? The college provides worship "for the same reason it provides a library, gymnasium, theatre, or laboratory." This analogy might be true except that attendance at a library, gymnasium, theatre, or laboratory is not re-

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

HACC Lectures

person ever elected to any major office in the U. S. by this method. He was re-elected twice as a Democrat and once as a Republican. The Senator is noted for his history-making predictions, his independence, adherence to constitutional principles, and his strong support for military preparedness.

And finally on Monday, October 20 Dr. Benjamin Spock appears. Dr. Spock began his career as pediatrician to the world in 1946. His first book, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*, and his companion paperback came out in that year. So far, the book has sold 21,250,000 copies and shows no signs of slackening.

His position is not as some think it is. He has long shown lively interest in liberal politics, and as early as 1962 he said, "There's no point in raising children if they're going to be burned alive." Last December, he was one of 264 persons arrested during a sit-in at an armed forces induction center. He has since been acquitted of these charges.

Tickets are \$2.50 for a series ticket or \$1.00 for a ticket to a single presentation. purchased by sending a self-addressed Beginning September 29 tickets can be stamped envelope to:

H.A.C.C. Impact Week
3300 Cameron St.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Tickets may also be purchased at the door. Each presentation will be at 8:00 p.m. at the Multifunction Room in the College Center.

quired at 12 of 24 Tuesday sessions or events a semester.

The following sentence indicates however that hope for future reforms still exists; the college is not excused "from providing opportunities for experiences considered most essential to the realization of man's highest potential." This is an admirable goal indeed. It can be attained if the Chapel/Convocation Committee recognizes that there is more than a semantic difference between "providing opportunities" and "requiring attendance at."

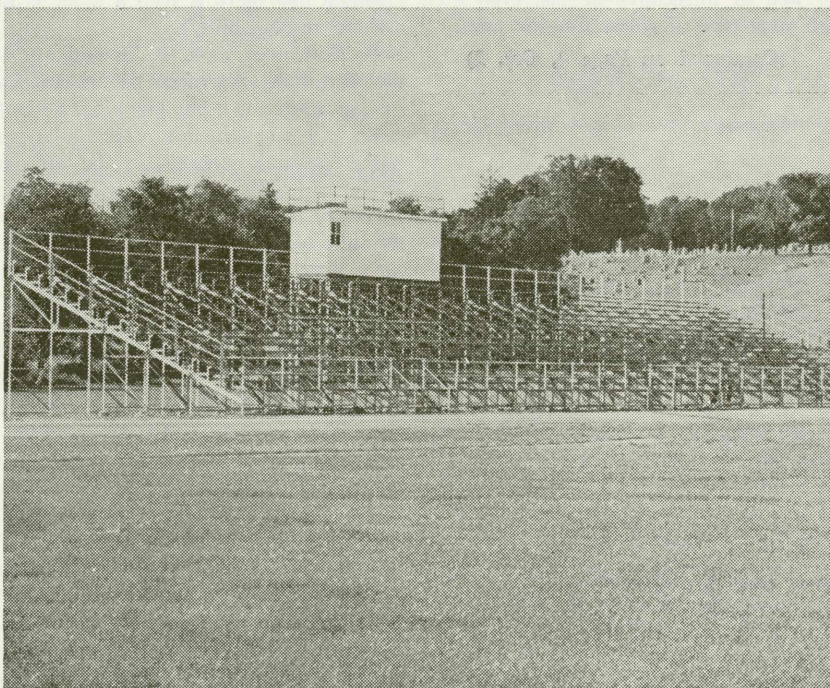
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-Photo by Pete Lewin

NEW STANDS AND PRESS BOX will be the scene of the opening game with Dickinson this Saturday and also of all home contests this year.

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

The Arts In Review

"Dallas," an original Winter composition, is found on his second album cleverly entitled *Johnny Winter*. This album is a minor blues fiasco. Winter almost sings the blues, but not quite. Granted, he does have a good voice for heavy, traditional blues, but his guitar work is sloppy and chaotic. On "I'm Yours and I'm Hers," another Winter original, his sense of rhythm is off so much that it distracts the listener from the impact of the lyric. All in all, the entire cut is a bore, four minutes and twenty-seven seconds of uninterrupted repetition. "Be Careful with a Fool" picks up and over all is a very fine blues number. Winter's guitar ride is consistent and moves ahead; there are only a few spots where he becomes too busy, but this is minor. Tommy Shannon, the group's bassist, does some excellent blues bass work on this cut. Shannon may not have developed a style but he is still a technically good bassist. This cut is quite well done, but unfortunately this is the exception rather than the rule. The next cut is "Dallas," featuring Winter and his slide guitar. This is probably the worst cut on the record, if not in the entire blues field. Winter and his guitar must hate each other, for they can't stay together. He has a talent for adding notes at the wrong time. On "Dallas," this talent is only too clear. The entire cut is exceptionally sloppy. Winter is too busy thinking about all the notes he can play in five minutes.

The majority of the cuts on side two are surprisingly done in a soul music context. In "I'll Drown in My Tears" there is the three-girl soul chorus as well as trumpets and saxophones playing redundant soul triplets.

Looking back at the record, we find that redundancy and repetition override any musical value this record has. Winter quite possibly could be a great blues artist; but not this week.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Draft Resistors

In each of the two mock trials, board members were pronounced guilty of "crimes against humanity."

The mock jurors were never indicted, but Morgan and Gwyther, both of whom had been active in movements against military recruiting and police on campus, were brought to trial and charged with using force to disrupt the meetings.

There were no injuries in the incidents and only two witnesses testified there had been physical contact between the students and the board members, but the prosecutor, a U.S. attorney, contended and the jury apparently agreed that the students' entry into the meeting was in itself an act of force.

Morgan and Gwyther claimed throughout the trial that they had engaged in no forceful disruption, but rather had made peaceful verbal presentations to dramatize their opposition to military conscription.

The U.S. judge who sentenced them alluded to his experience under fire as a Red Cross worker in World War II and said, "The war in which my generation fought was no more pleasant than this one (Vietnam). I fail to see a great difference. It was a duty you had to perform."

Gwyther's attorney, citing a recent case in which the same judge sentenced a man found guilty on 13 counts of federal tax evasion to 30 days in jail, questioned the judicial priorities involved since, he said, the tax evader is motivated by selfish ends, and the draft law violator by high ideals.

But the judge, directing his comments at Morgan and Gwyther, said, "I don't know about your idealism. There is a question in my mind whether you were sincere or whether you were trying to avoid the draft."

Student government officers at the University of Oregon say Morgan will keep the title of student body president even if he goes to prison; the vice president will be in charge in his absence.

Newsfronts

Academic & Administrative . . .

College seniors who demonstrate superior abilities in academic studies and who show strong interests in international relations, journalism and mass communication may be eligible for admission to the "avant-garde" Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy's Edward R. Murrow program of studies. The school's purpose is to educate a select group of students for positions of leadership and responsibility in world affairs. Three fellowships are offered to interested students. If interested, contact La Vie.

The chapel policy and program committee has decided that this semester's program in the Great Artist Series and two of the five music department faculty recitals may be used for chapel attendance credit.

The Great Artist Series will feature the Canadian National Ballet in Hershey on October 31.

The faculty recitals are as follows: William Fairlamb, piano, October 5 (3:00—Engle Hall); chamber music concert, October 19, Pierce Getz, organ, November 2; Philip Morgan, bass-baritone, November 16, and Veri and Jamanis, duo-piano, December 7.

President Sample is once again making a sincere gesture of friendship to members of the Senior Class. Invitations are being sent out to join Dr. Sample for dinner in the President's Dining Room. He is entertaining nine members of the Class of 1970 at each dinner, with attendance being completely voluntary. It is hoped that, through this effort, the President will become better acquainted with many of the Seniors, their ideas, and their efforts. Letters of invitation are sent by alphabetical order, with the first dinner being scheduled for Monday, October 6.

Culture & Social . . .

From Student Council:

A request was made for cigarette machines in the women's dorms, and appropriate steps were taken.

Final plans for Homecoming Day, October 25, will be made at the next meeting.

The Producing Managers Company will present the much acclaimed play, ROSENCRATZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD at the Hershey Community Theatre on Thursday, October 9, Friday, October 10, and Saturday, October 11, at 8:30 P.M. The same company will present HAMLET on Friday, October 10, at 2:00 P.M. featuring Robert Burr in the title role. Special student tickets will be sold at \$2.50 for the October 9 and both October 10 performances.

ROSENCRATZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD, by British playwright Tom Stoppard, has been awarded the 1968 New York Drama Critics Prize and the Tony Award for the Best Play of the Year. A witty take-off on two minor characters in HAMLET, this play was described by LIFE as an "... apt expression of today's dilemmas and doubts, and a healthy air-clearing event . . .".

The exhibit currently on display in Carnegie Lounge is the work of Matilda Bonanni Sando of Myerstown. Mrs. Sando started lessons only two years ago under Floyd Hackman of Lititz. Most of her paintings are still life studies of antiques and old homes done in oils. Her works will be on display until October 20.

The Lebanon County Community Concert Association will present the Beaux Arts Trio of New York, composed of piano, cello, and violin, at the Lebanon High School on Thursday, October 2, at 8:15 P.M. These fine performers were awarded the Grand Prix du Disque (Paris '64) for recordings of Mendelssohn and Dvorak trios.

Mr. Fairlamb, music professor at Lebanon Valley, will perform on the piano at a Faculty Recital in Engle Hall on Sunday, October 5, at 3:00 P.M. Included in the program will be selections from Beethoven, Haydn, Leo Smit, and Schumann.

Senior Politicos Rap Draft Cuts

Messrs. Helt, Lewin, and Penney are seniors majoring in Political Science. Below are their interpretations of President Nixon's recent draft cutbacks.

The draft is a national enigma which has hung on for too many years, and should be abolished. There are many political, social, and military reasons which can be given in support of this opinion; however, number one on any list has to be the alienation of the young, especially the college student. A collegian does not find it very alluring to face the possibility of getting drafted as soon as he graduates, and, then to compound the difficulty, he must fight for a dying imperialism in that "cesspool in Asia." The student, therefore, along with many of his

colleagues, rebels or at least expresses a discontent over this unrequested fate.

President Nixon, the embattled political leader of the establishment, had this situation called to his attention recently. In typical Nixonian fashion, he chose to become the champion of the youth by spreading the draft call for October over the last three months of the year and forming a committee to study reform. This, he assumed, would most assuredly relieve the discontent and demonstrate his compassion for the youths' problem.

A quotation from Norman Mailer's noteworthy collection would be most suitable in expressing my reaction to the President's generosity; however, alas, such a quote would not be acceptable in cer-

tain L.V. circles of enlightenment. As an alternative to that course I will state that Nixon's stand is arch-typical of all those he has taken so far (e.g. civil rights, segregation, Vietnam, etc.), namely, amelioration but not solution. The draft should be eliminated promptly. Nixon, however, did not accept this apparent necessity. Instead, he merely attempted to alleviate the discontent. It is my hope that this attempt will end in failure. Instead of relaxation, hopefully, the student will organize (à la Gene McCarthy '68) and strive in any way possible for the abolition of this serfdom, the draft.

—Lloyd Helt
One is tempted to hold elected officials to their campaign promises, even

though a political science major should know that campaign promises often tend to be mere generalities or at most, gimmicks to gain votes. When President Nixon said that his administration would be judged on its accomplishments, I am tempted to point out the fact that these accomplishments, so far, are sparse at best.

However, President Nixon is definitely trying to bring about draft reform and closely related to this, an end to the war in Vietnam. To do this, he has called for a cutback in the draft call for the months of October, November, and December.

All the young men of the United States may emit a long sigh of relief at this and

(Continued to Page 2, Col. 4)

FROSH BEGIN TUG dry and hopeful, but as usual, have their spirits dampened by the Quittie.



—Photos by John Rudick

Enlarged Art Department Moving to Saylor Hall

by Paula Stock

Saylor Hall has been chosen as the future home of Lebanon Valley's Art Department. Moving from the old location next to the infirmary (the present day-student's lounge), the Art Department will share its expanded facilities with the Music Department. Second floor will be converted to music practice rooms while the first floor will be devoted to art.

Upon completion of renovations in Laughlin Hall, the offices of Public Relations, Development, and Alumni will be moved there from their present location in Saylor Hall. It had been hoped that these changes would have been completed by the start of the fall term. Both financial and labor problems, however, prevented this. Work on Laughlin Hall will begin as soon as the renovations in the English Department offices are completed. When Laughlin is finished the various departments and offices will be able to move into their new locations.

SOPRANO AND BALLET IN ANNUAL ARTIST SERIES

by Marty Hauserman

The office of the vice president has announced the Great Artist Series. The series, co-sponsored by Lebanon Valley College, Elizabethtown College, and the Hershey Educational & Cultural Center, will present three concerts at the Hershey Community Theater. The program for this concert series includes the National Ballet of Canada, October 31, 1969; Anna Moffo, March 2, 1970; and London Philharmonic Orchestra, April 30, 1970. All concerts will begin at 8:15 p.m.

Lebanon Valley will have available 400 reserved seat tickets. There will be no charge made for tickets or transportation by bus to and from Hershey theater.

In order to obtain tickets and arrangements for transportation for the National Ballet of Canada, one should go to the ticket table in the gym on either of two dates, Monday, October 6 from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., or Tuesday, October 7 from 9:00 a.m. to 10:45 p.m. and 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Each student must present his or her identification card to receive a ticket. If there are students who

are unable to receive a ticket, they will be given preference for the Anna Moffo concert. Students who want free bus transportation must request it at the time they pick up their tickets. Since the tickets will not be held for pick up at a later time, those students wishing to obtain adjoining seats must pick up their tickets at the same time. Tickets are non-transferrable and irreplaceable.

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information about coming events is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

October 2
Hill Theatre (Camp Hill)—film—"On My Way to the Crusades I Met A Girl Who? . . ."—continues until Oct. 22.
F & M—lecture—Jason Epstein, "The Meaning of the De-Centralization Conflict in New York."

October 3
H.A.C.C.—films—"Citizen Kane"
"All the King's Men"
Muhlenberg—film—"Black Orpheus"
Millersville—film—"Black Orpheus"
F & M—film—"Isabel"—8:30 p.m.
Electric Factory (2201 Arch Street, Phila.) — concert — Mountain and Jonnie Mack.

October 4
Off Broadway (115 E. Poplar Et., Lebanon) film—"Quicksand."
Electric Factory—concert—Mountain and Jonnie Mack.
F & M—concert — Blood, Sweat, and Tears.

October 5
The Forum (Harrisburg)—concert—The Duquesne University Tamburitians, 3:00 p.m.
F & M—film—"Isabel," 7:30 p.m.
Moravian College—art exhibit—John L. Wade, faculty member of the Tyler School of Art at Temple University. Exhibit will continue until Nov. 7.

(Continued to Page 3, Col. 3)

FACULTY RECITAL SET THIS SUNDAY

by Mike Reidy

On Sunday, October 5, 1969, the Music Department of Lebanon Valley College will present the first recital of the season. The soloist will be William H. Fairlamb, Associate Professor of Piano and Music History. Mr. Fairlamb will present a program of piano music, performing works by Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann and Leo Smit.

The recital will open with Haydn's *Andante con Variazioni* and will be followed by Beethoven's *Sonata in D minor*. After an interval, the program will continue with a performance of *Rural Elegy* by the contemporary composer (and Philadelphian) composer, Leo Smit. Robert Schumann's *Symphonic Etudes*, opus 13 will conclude the recital.

The recital begins at 3:00 Post Meridien and the public are invited. Admission is free.

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE - ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA
Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 3

Friday, October 3, 1969

Editor Larry Riedman '70
News Editor Glenn Phelps '70
Feature Editor James Bowman '70
Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
Photography Editor David Stottlemire '70
Business Manager Bruce Klinger
Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published on Thursday by the students of Lebanon Valley, and is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor.

LVC & CO-EDUCATION

A dozen or so colleges, among them Franklin and Marshall, Gaucher, and Princeton, merited headlines this Fall by their concern with an issue pretty much taken for granted here: co-education. Each year, more schools undertake the move from separatism. They are motivated by the realization that their traditional systems place an unnatural strain on relations between the sexes, by the knowledge that the roles of men and women in society are not as dissimilar as they once were, and by pressure from students who find that their sterile environments are no longer outweighed by the prestige of attending a men's or a women's school.

Lebanon Valley was perhaps ahead of its time in giving women an equal chance at education; and somewhat behind in allowing them full participation in the larger "college experience," that which includes living in a community, exposure to new ideas, and personal growth. Equal treatment, however, is not necessarily co-education; it is more than the simple co-presence of the sexes. Developing a healthy interaction of the sexes is the real justification for co-education, and that is where Lebanon Valley needs examination.

Lebanon Valley offers social events but no real social life. There are occasional movies, concerts, parties, and Monopoly games, but no backdrop of casual mixed activities to keep the larger events in perspective. Other than the dining hall, there are no really neutral places to meet, places where students can relax and be themselves: Annville is barren after ten o'clock; the women's lounges are too much like the parlor of a strange family; and Carnegie is treated as an extension of the women's lounges. A car is the answer for many students, but that doesn't help the freshmen, whose restriction to the campus under these conditions is hard to justify. Of course, Kreider Lake, the streets ("Why don't we do it in the road?"), and the A-field are available, but for indoor-types, Lebanon Valley co-educational becomes an artificial and strained series of dorm-to-date-to-dorm experiences: exactly what co-education aims to avoid.

The student center would have provided the neutral gathering place needed; we have none, however, and no real prospects for one. What we do have is Carnegie Lounge and the Snack Bar, and several suggestions inherited from last year for making the building an interim student center. The failure of last year's half-hearted effort in this direction can be discounted in that no real changes were made. A greater effort following the precedent of the successful Class of '70 coffee house, more liberal hours, a less sterile atmosphere, and students serving as their own hosts and cooks would fill the need.

We ask for the full commitment of the Carnegie Building to the students; its public relations value as a place to entertain new students, alumni, and friends has to be considered secondary: the best publicity comes from satisfied students. The students now are dissatisfied, and with good reason: it's getting cold out there on the A-field.

COMMENT

by Glenn Phelps

The old adage goes something like this: Nothing in this world is constant except death and taxes. One is tempted to add "and the Vietnam War," as conflict in that tiny Asian nation enters its umpteenth year. Over 40,000 American men have been killed and hundreds of thousands have been wounded. One is also tempted to add to this casualty list many hundreds of youth who have been injured here at home expressing their opposition to America's presence in Vietnam. Protests by both realistic and idealistic students have been occurring for more than six years with little positive results until now.

President Nixon has now promised to remove 60,000 men from Vietnam with the rather indefinite promise of more withdrawals to come later. Just how indefinite can be seen in Vice President Agnew's (remember him?) recent statement that de-escalation is likely to continue but that Americans should note that this "doesn't mean that the war will end tomorrow. After all," he continued in his own inimitable style, "we cannot allow those 40,000 men to die in vain." Yet the bitter truth is that they have died in vain.

This, more than any other thing, is the stumbling block to peace. The standard government line is that Hanoi does not wish to make peace. This may be true to an extent but it is probable that it is no longer important. Even Nixon is becoming fed up with the war (privately if not publicly). He is rapidly coming to realize that the war is not one between good and evil; it is a conflict between the Viet Cong

Terrorists and the tyranny of Thieu and his minority. In other words, it is a war between two evils. And the U.S. policymakers are finally realizing that there is no moral or even practical reason to support either side. Thieu knows this and is grasping at straws. For instance, he recently stated that more American troops "will be allowed to withdraw but only

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 1)

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"IT AIN'T NOTHIN' JUST TO WALK AROUND AND SING. YOU HAVE TO STEP OUT A LITTLE, RIGHT?"

BOB DYLAN

Special Report: Student Rules

By Terry Carrillio, Anthony Leach, and Robert Hunter

During the recent opening convocation, the student body of L.V.C. was told that it was privileged to have what is eagerly and at times violently sought by many student groups across the Nation, namely self-government. While this is indeed a great step forward for the entire college community, it places new responsibility upon the students themselves. The very nature of the new student government demands an end to the complacent apathy which has been a hallmark of campus life at this college. It is only through the participation of all elements of the student body including first-year students that the government can hope to function and represent the interests of the student community. As President of the Student Senate, Bill Allen has said, we have won our government and should "get out and do whatever we can to show we're interested." Failure to use the democratic process of the new government may result in the loss of much of the gains of the past year. The active support of an informed student body can lead to increased liberal reform in student affairs within the policies set by the Board of Trustees.

While the general opinion of the campus community seems to be one of support for the new government as a viable democracy there have been questions about the nature of the rules and the system of points and penalties established to deal with infractions of these rules. It should be noted that the rules and regulations are generally the same that existed under the previous system of government and have been carried over into the new system with little or no change evident. However it should also be noted that this is mainly a result of the rapid change which took place at the end of last year and the lack of time then for any intensive revision of the rule structure itself. It seems that now is the time to develop a revised rule and penalty systems to complement the new student government system.

A recent example of rule reform has been the question of the tag and key security system for women and its legality under the "no dichotomy" rule of the Senate. This security system had not been voted upon by the women students as required under the Senate rule prior to the beginning of this school year. Under Senate rules 21 and 23 the Senate is required to enforce both the women's security system and all other dormitory rules. Thus the Senate was in the confused position of having to enforce the "no dichotomy" ruling. This embarrassing situation was corrected by having the women students vote by floors for the retention or abolition of the tag system resolving a dichotomy in the rule system itself.

Questions have also arisen concerning rules 6 and 8. Rule 6 states that "Gambling is forbidden on the campus."

But what constitutes "gambling?" Playing poker for chips or matches is different from gambling for money. Rule 8 states that "Pets shall not be kept in the dormitories." While it is obvious that cats and dogs could hardly be Funkhouser broken there are pets such as tropical fish, hamsters and gerbils which would inconvenience no one. Both of the above rules are college rules and Senate rules which raises a question of jurisdiction: can the Senate abolish these rules and yet penalize violators because they are college rules?

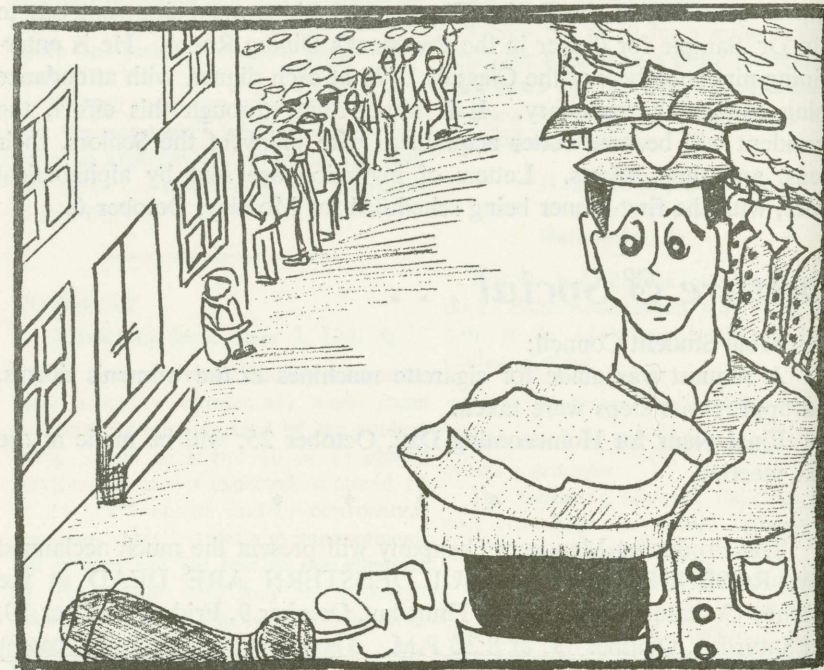
Most of the present rules deal with obvious needs for restrictions in areas such as dormitories. A standard has to be set for problems such as quiet hours, parking regulations, fire drills, property rights, and littering. There are other areas where the rule system is rather ambiguous. The most obvious and in some ways disturbing example of this is in Senate rule 10 which states "Any unbecoming behavior will be an offense." While this is a

blanket rule which enables the Senate to deal with offenses not specifically stated in the rule system itself. It also gives the Senate the power to determine what is "becoming" behavior and what is "unbecoming" behavior. And while the Senate is a representative body which supposedly reflects the student values of the campus community the possibility exists that the mis-application of this rule could lead to a serious violation of the rights of the individual. A similar problem could arise from the sub-rule. "Neatness and good grooming are required at all times," which is under the Senate jurisdiction in determining dining hall regulations. The first three sub-sections of this rule make specific statements concerning dining hall attire and lead one to ask if the fourth rule is really necessary.

Although the rule system should be re-examined and revised where revision is necessary, this in itself is not a valid pro-

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 4)

CHICAGO: BLUE COLLAR STREET SCENE



First demonstration, kid? Just remember the Mayor's orders: no Mace or clubs if they're old enough to vote!

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Senior Politicos

feel that real steps toward draft reform may have begun.

I feel that draft cutbacks were called for two reasons. First, college students have been calling for an end of the war in Vietnam and an end to our present draft system, and President Nixon, feeling that he must somehow appease these dissenting students, timed draft cutbacks to coincide with the start of the fall semester. Second, President Nixon, full aware of public opinion against the war, knew if the draft call was not cut through the remaining months of 1969, this year's call-up would have exceeded last year's call-up, clearly showing no decrease in the war effort in Vietnam.

Draft reform is highly desirable, if not required, and steps must be taken quickly if the young men of the United States are to retain respect for the government. A lottery system would probably be the best alternative, but the purpose here is not to discuss the draft system, per se, but the cutbacks instigated by President Nixon.

The ends, in this case, justify the means. I do not usually adhere to this philosophy, but as one reaches closer to that particular stage of insecurity, realism may overcome idealism or at least appear in a formerly idealistic culture. If President Nixon's draft reform programs extend into the future, then the draft cutbacks of today, no matter how they are motivated, are of great value. If the present administration fails to follow the initial draft cutbacks with enlarged reform, then the cutbacks are worthless.

The draft cutbacks and reforms are a step in the right direction and hopefully President Nixon will continue in that direction until a truly equitable draft system is a reality.

J. Peter Lewin

As most college students I am concerned about the draft. This concern is, as is most student concern, mainly personal.

The draft is an undesirable obstacle in our future.

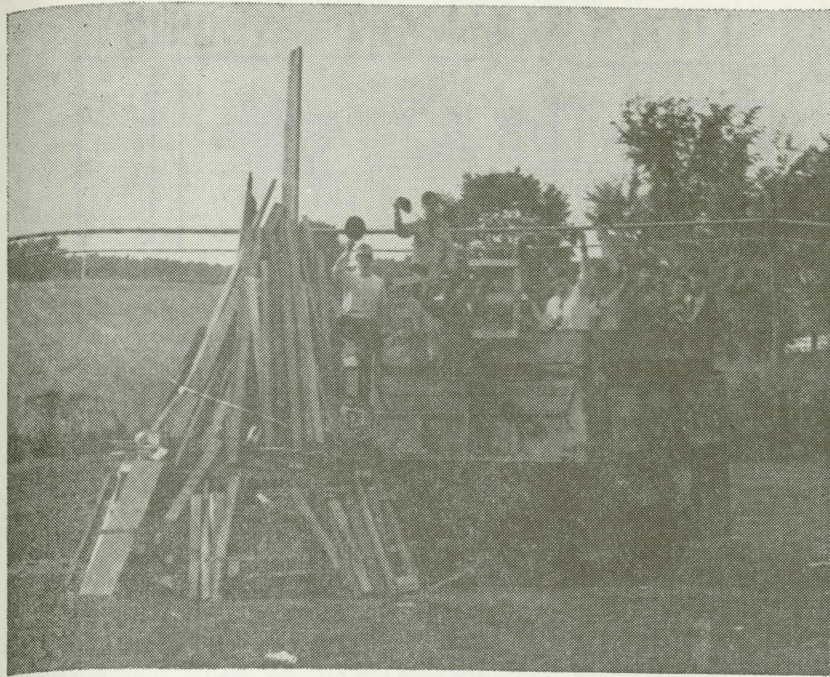
While recognizing its many shortcomings as it exists today, I do not oppose it in principle. For its alternative is a professional army, which in my opinion is anathema to the American system of civilian control of the military. A professional military, characteristic of any special group in society, will tend to guard its privileged position. This will naturally increase military influence in government policy decisions. Such has been the case in history.

The typical American draftee or enlistment man has no great desire in extending military power. Rather his concerns generally border on doing his "duty" to his country and returning to civilian life. These attitudes are the basic strengths of our military system and republican form of government.

Thus the important facts are not whether the Administration in Washington increases or decreases the draft calls. For such decisions are dictated by the existing military positions our politicians find themselves in. Rather the important fact is "what position is the military to assume in our society—one of powered self-interest of basic or subservience to civilian control."

J. C. Penney

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.



FRESHMEN POSE WITH their bonfire, which lasted longer than the more spectacular blaze of their Sophomore rivals.

-Photos by John Rudiak

Good Grief! Good Show! Well, Not Bad

by Michael Reidy

Who would think that the LVC campus would be blessed with two creditable productions within the first two weeks of the semester?

The skit produced by the freshman class entitled *Good Grief!* parodied not only LVC with its more unique institutional institutions, but also *Goodie*, a skit produced recently by the not-so freshmen. Along with some original tunes composed for the occasion, one could recognize snatches not only from *You're a Good Man Charlie Brown* but *Candide*, *The Music Man*, and Beethoven. While most people are familiar with the famous comic strip, the cast of *Grief* quickly pointed out the characteristics of Charlie Brown, Linus, Pig Pen et al, who cavorted characteristically.

Where the producers and writers of *Grief* could have run into difficulty, they did not. They showed an awareness of what they were able to produce and produced it well: (i.e. The whole skit lasted only an hour). They left the more delicate satire and caricatures until next year, when, indubitably, some of them will have their hands in the SCA skit. The Frosh gave their impressions of Valley, and gave them from what had appeared obvious to them. This resulted in a more universal understanding of the jokes and jabs, instead of having a collection of cryptic "in" jokes and obscure innuendos.

As in all shows, several scenes stood out. The unpacking of Charlie Brown's suitcase was of particular interest. (I wonder who wrote "Charlie Brown is a transvestite" on the chapel graffiti board.) (I might add that I can sympathize with CB, as my bed recently broke, too. Go, Funkhouser!). The second scene to be particularly outstanding was the one with Lucy and Schroeder in Engle Hall. Thirdly, the battle between Linus and the laundry man over the former's celebrated blanket drew the loudest reaction from the audience, and not undeservedly. Joe Gargiula, as Linus, clowned in the tradition of Skelton, Stan Laurel, and Van

Dyke. Pig Pen was another who stood somewhat higher than the others, but then he had the added advantage of walking around with enough dirt for a pitcher's mound.

Pity Dean Faust cannot collect royalties from people who impersonate her. She would have been able to retire years ago.

The music for the skit was provided by a small group (who beat the SCA people by one flute) with the arrangements done by the almost already legendary Tony Leach who brilliantly played the piano, having only a melody line from which to read.

All of the *Grief* wasn't good, mind you. There were premature blackouts, mumbled words, missing props, missing key centres and forgotten lines. This is particularly unfortunate as Anna Filippi's script (while plotless, as seems to be the style this season) was rather clever, drawing both from actual comic strip dialogues as well as being mostly original material. The biggest item in the plus column of the skit was that it was written and produced in an incredibly short period of time.

Now, for a short sermon on drama: Well, the frosh have shown that they have some creative people among them. I hope early praise doesn't retard what could be an exciting four years (yes, even at Valley). There are too many of us who are too quickly discouraged with the first set-backs and failures of college life, most of which appear in the freshman year.

At any rate, it has long been my opinion that what this campus needs more than anything else, are artistically sensitive students to aid us, so that we shall know the truth and not feel guilty about it. I hope that during their term here that some of these frosh are able to develop their talents in the area of the dramatic arts, as this is the area which has been struggling for so long.

Mike Reidy

JAMES BOWMAN

I occasionally hear well-intentioned, "serious" students complain about all the worry over construction of a student union as being a misplacement of priorities. First, they say, we should build a new music building or add to the library; that is, emphasize the academic for once. Surely, these things need taken care of, and, just as surely, the college's priorities are as skewed as anyone could expect—God knows the monumental waste of a million and a half dollars that went into the construction of that monstrosity of a chapel occupying the center of campus—but I think that a student union deserves the very first priority.

If the small, private college is to survive in a world so filled with huge universities, someone ought to realize what many of us come to a small college for and capitalize on it. That is, a personal relationship, not only with the maximum percentage of our fellow students, but especially with those who teach us: the wise and learned faculty. What? Wise and learned! Wise and learned did he say? He's making an ironic comment on the facilities of our faculties, or perhaps on their old-fashioned ideas by the use of that old-fashioned concept. Wise and learned indeed! We don't say a man is wise and learned anymore, we say he knows his field (I've got to stop polemicizing—every week I move further to the right), but I say unto thee, dear reader, it profiteth a man nothing if he know his whole field and lose his wisdom and learning. Indeed, wisdom and learning is old-fashioned in exactly the same way that small, private, liberal-arts colleges are. Moreover, there really are professors (and a few students) at LVC who are both wise and learned. The problem is for us to meet them in a situation in which wisdom and learning take precedence over knowledge of the field—i.e. out of the classroom.

As I see it, the solution is as simple and inexpensive as it is sure-fire: the college should simply buy, renovate and make official what has already become the institutionalization of the Hotel Annville. With any encouragement at all, both students and faculty would go there to drink, and there is nothing like moderate amounts of spiritous beverages to promote conversation and conviviality. Unfortunately, I have some difficulty imagining the administration at LVC doing something as sensible as that, especially with a temperance speaker as president.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Beautiful Future

Lehigh Valley Friends Meeting House (Bethlehem)—lecture—Sanford Gottlieb, "The Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy."

October 6

Millersville State College—The Believers, Black Experience in America.

October 7

Moravian College—film—"No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger," 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

October 8

F & M—film—"Tuticut Follies" (co-sponsored by the Psych. Club), 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

Moravian—lectures—Johnston Hall, "The Birth and Growth of Black Racism in Modern America," 9:30 a.m. Johnston Hall, "The Black Artist and the Black Revolution," 4:00 p.m.

Concert—John Miles, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers; the Deep Soul of the Black Man in Music and Poetry," 8:00 p.m.

October 9

F & M—Lecture—Jonathan Koyol, "Now Approaches to Teaching and Learning." Moravian—lecture—Mayor Richard G. Hatches, "An Analysis of the Black Man's Role in American Politics," 9:30 a.m.

October 10

Electric Factory—concert—War: Eric Burdon (Animals), The Raven H.A.C.C.—film—"Duck Soup," the Marx Brothers

Muhlenberg—concert—Blood, Sweat and Tears, 8:30 p.m.

Argumentum Fistulatorium

It would be all right if he were a real temperance speaker—I'm all for temperance if taken in moderation—but as Mario Pei points out, temperance doesn't mean temperance anymore, it means abstinence. Anyway, failing that, we must settle for a Student Union—unfortunately dry.

But how to get the students and faculty together without it being factitious and contrived like the old "Faculty Firesides?" The coffee hours last year were well attended, but faculty rarely came, the "coffee and conversation" periods at Carnegie finally perished when no one came anymore, and, of course, no one ever goes to the snack bar. Yet I think the latter is our last, best hope for now. There's not much anyone can do to make the place more attractive, but we could see to it that it stays open anyway. There are at least enough students in need of work-a-id to keep it open seven nights a week until 12 or 1, and I think that if this were sustained for a long enough

time, patronizing the snack bar might become a habit with a greater number of students. As for the faculty, we can only hope that the desire to meet and get to know the students as individuals will be strong enough to overcome what must be the great trepidation with which they would individually approach a haunt of students in hope of a friendly reception and some conversation. Coffee and conversation failed, however, and it is entirely possible—if not probable—that any similar attempt to bring together these two "constituencies" will also fail—just from lack of interest on both sides. If so, we are all the poorer as a college.

But even if it's for the students alone, we need a student union. Stephen Leacock said that if he were to build a university, he would start with a smoking room, then a library, then dining hall and dormitories, and then he might hire a few professors. The student union is our smoking room, and, as might be expected, we are building it last.

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Warm on Medium Cool

CINEMA

By JESSE ROTMAN

(CPS)—"Medium Cool" is not the story of the Chicago Democratic fiasco of August, 1968.

Though Haskell Wexler spent that week in and about Chicago's Lincoln and Grant Parks—and he had another film crew inside the Convention Hall—the scenes shot there do not turn up in "Medium Cool" until about halfway through the third reel. What he chose to do instead was weave a loose story (containing no less than six sub-plots) around the activities going on in Mayor Daley's city while the Democrats were in town.

The basic story-line of "Medium Cool" is that of a newsman for a fictional television station in Chicago and his befriending of a young boy from one of the city's West Side Appalachian neighborhoods. The sub-plots (not necessarily in any order here or in the movie) concern the newsman's working life, his private life, the everyday life of the fatherless boy, the newsman's love affair with the boy's mother, the Convention itself, the Street Battle of Chicago and numerous other story lines, which, to mention them, would only add to the already existing confusion.

The previously mentioned central theme does not really surface until some 45 minutes into the film, and so the first one-third or so of "Medium Cool" is confusing. During this time, four or five of the sub-plots either begin to develop or are played out with the aid of rather suddenly appearing flashbacks into the young boy's life in the hills of West Virginia.

Throughout this portion of the film, however, the photography is superb.

The transition scene which leads "Medium Cool" into mid-August in Chicago and the events of the Convention is hilarious and perhaps tells the story of the Convention better than a few hours of film could ever do. It takes place at a

National Guard Training Camp and it was not staged for the benefit of Wexler's cameras.

It is, briefly, a look at the Army and the Chicago Police's Task Force preparing for the expected invasion of protesters into Chicago. Half of the soldiers and cops take off their uniforms and don wigs, make-up, ridiculous old clothes and parade around carrying posters and screaming obscenities. They "attack" the in-uniform members of their unit in the fashion they expect THEY will be attacked by the young people who are migrating to Chicago that week. Beer bellies and all, the "protesters" square off with their bayonet-armed pals, throw old tires and barricades into the path of police cars and army jeeps and just have themselves a rip-roaring afternoon of "training."

"Medium Cool" uses a combination of documentary and narrative techniques to tell a somewhat flimsy story of a nation and its people in various forms of conflict. If it were not for the masterful photography, much of the first half of the film's story would seem somewhat out of context. But the scenes of the street battles in Chicago now—even a year and a month later (especially to one who was in the midst of it all and saw Wexler filming these segments)—are so completely overwhelming that they virtually overshadow the beauty and meaning of what has preceded.

Finally, there is one scene in "Medium Cool" that will pass unnoticed by the viewer if he does not listen carefully.

It is perhaps the essence of what could have been a successful cinematic story. It comes when the Chicago Police have halted Dick Gregory's march on the Convention site, and when the marchers refuse to disperse, tear gas canisters begin to fly. As Wexler moves in for a better camera angle, his sound-man yells something at him that can be just barely heard over the background confusion. As the clouds of tear gas begin to rise in the air, listen for these prophetic words: "Watch out, Haskell, it's real."

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(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

COMMENT

after the United States had given his army its most modern equipment." How much longer the American people will be dictated to by this little tinhorn tyrant is debatable, but one doubts that it will be very long.

Then why doesn't the Administration end the war? The answer remains with those 40,000 bereaved families. Understandably, most of them do not wish to believe that their sons or husbands died without reason. Nixon knows that to get out of the war is to admit that their lives were, indeed, wasted. He can turn some of the blame (and rightly so) on Lyndon Johnson, naming him as the "murderer." But Nixon also knows that to withdraw will give him an image as the man who "sold out" those 40,000 American boys. As a politician, he does not wish to gain this image with a large element of the constituency which elected him. Thus his present stance involves a slow withdrawal and a search for an "honorable peace."

Nixon must be convinced to accelerate his pullout, irregardless of other factors. He must be made to realize that in "purifying" the deaths of 40,000 men he will only add more to the already horrifyingly long casualty list.

A Vietnam Moratorium Committee has arranged a program of organized protest to the war which will attempt to mobilize all anti-war dissent into one day of coordinated activity. Their program calls for all colleges to boycott classes on October 15 and work for peace on that day. Over 500 colleges and universities

are already participating in this activity. As of this writing, Lebanon Valley's Student Council is considering adding its name to the list. Should they decide to petition for a day off from classes, interest will then focus on President Sample. To endorse student anti-war activities will place the college at odds with the folk wisdom of the area in which it resides. LVC undoubtedly will be looked upon with a somewhat jaundiced (or reddened) eye by the local community. It will be interesting to note whether Dr. Sample chooses to serve the expectations of the local folkways or chooses to place Lebanon Valley College among those institutions which serve the need of mankind first and the demands of the community second.

LV Grid-men Win Thriller As Defense Outlasts Dickinson, 7-0

by Bill Elander

L.V.C. successfully opened its new athletic field Saturday, defeating Dickinson College 7-0 in the first game to be played at LVC for over 25 years. Led by Robin Kornmeyer, the Dutchmen struggled most of the game to survive, but showed defensive promise, stifling a late drive under extreme pressure.

The defense was generally poor, being saved mostly by Dickinson's lack of offense. Ed Thomas did an outstanding job on defense; blocking two passes, recovering the fumble that saved the game and kept pressure on the quarterback at all times. George Morse and Jim Grube did a good job as did Terry Light, who nabbed an interception.

On offense, quarterback Robin Kornmeyer turned in a good performance, running for big yardage when a play was broken up.

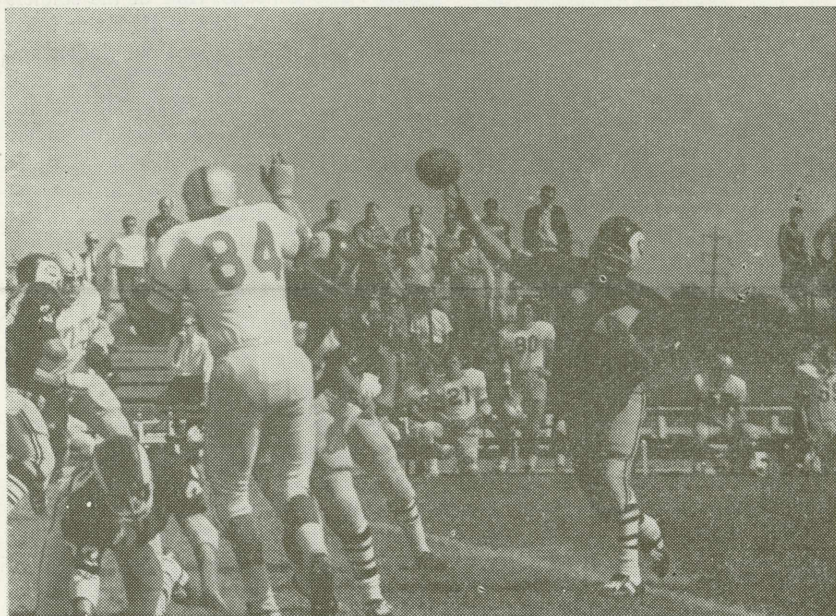
Valley's two offensive weaknesses were a poor passing attack and a leaky line. The lack of passing put pressure on the running and the poor line forced end runs and pitchouts.

LVC's touchdown came on a 57-yard drive, highlighted by a 15-yard run by Tony DeMarco and some hard running for the touchdown by tailback Tom Koons.

The Dutchmen's defense held in the last minute as the Red Devils had a first down and goal to go on the LVC 5. After an interference call gave Dickinson a first down at the one, All-Stater Ed Thomas recovered a fumble to end the threat.

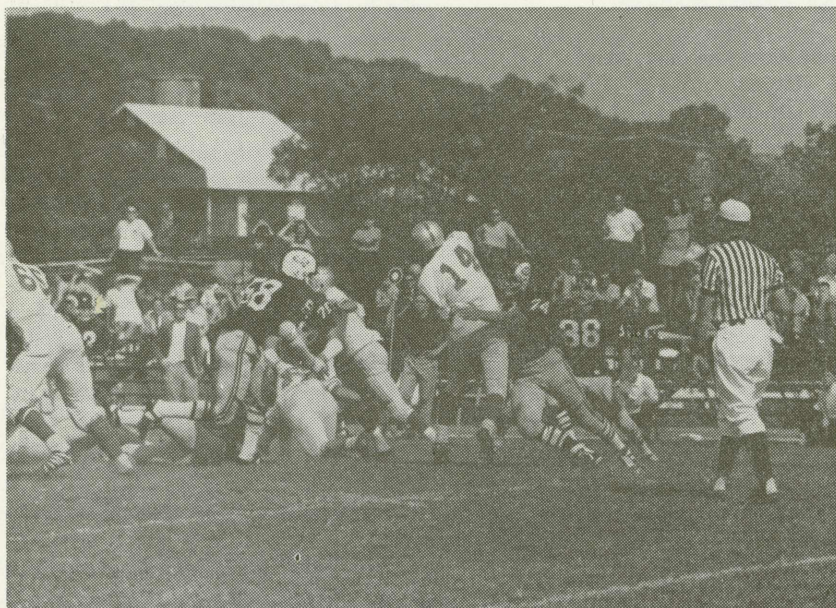
Next Saturday Valley meets Ursinus at Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Losing a close game to Franklin and Marshall, Ursinus boasts a vigorous passing attack, gaining 343 yards passing, and almost no running, totaling five yards on the ground. The Dutchmen will have to keep a hard rush on the quarterback, Pete Shuman, as they did successfully against Dickinson. Shuman was two yards short of LVC's Bruce Decker's MAC record of 345 yards set last year against Wilkes.

In the series against Ursinus, Valley leads the series 10-7. Ursinus won seven of the first eight while LVC has won the last nine in a row.



- Photo by John Rudiak

KORNMEYER GOES TO the air against Red Devils. Valley offense was just adequate, scoring once as Dickinson was shutout.



DICKINSON QUARTERBACK under heavy pressure from Valley line. Superior play by defensive linemen made the difference in the game.

HOT DOG FRANK'S
ON THE SQUARE SINCE 1928

* YOUR REGULAR POST-GAME STOP
* TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR CAMPUS
AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

Late Goal Brings Hockey Victory Over Dickinson

by Jane Snyder

After many years of frustrating losses and draws, the Women's Field Hockey Team finally beat Dickinson on Saturday, September 27, on the home field. The victory wasn't final until the last half when a goal by Karen Angstadt, left inner, broke the 4-4 tie to win the game. Karen scored two goals, right inner Barb Hall scored two, and Jan Garber, center forward, drove in one. The Valley offense worked well together and the defense looked much improved, creating hopes of a successful season.

The Junior Varsity team lost to Dickinson by a score of 2-1.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"SAY THERE! DIDN'T HE MISS QUESTION #74, TOO?"

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

Special Report

cess unless consideration is also given to the system of points and penalties.

While surveying the many rules of the Senate one cannot help but notice the small number in brackets following each rule, the meaning of which completely destroys the idea of student self-government.

The Point-System as described in the Student Handbook predetermines the punishment for law-breakers as such, but in its efforts to warn students of penalties, it promotes a very rigid and prison-like atmosphere wherein one offense could mean Social Probation or Suspension from school. In its attempts to inform the students of its power, the Senate has overstepped itself and jeopardized its effectiveness by establishing a system wherein they determine how far a student may go before he is slapped on the wrists.

Students are not free to move about campus for fear of crossing the railroad tracks at an undesignated point, promptly leaving a building during a fire drill, attending a dorm meeting, parking in a restricted area, not keeping his room in order, or dressing improperly for a meal in the dining hall. Each of the forementioned is worth one point and together constitute Automatic Dean's Probation and possible Social Probation. It appears that it should be the responsibility of the student to decide if he wants to keep an untidy room, park in a restricted area or the like. As responsible members of the student body, no one would enjoy having to appear before the Senate to give an ac-

count of such petty offenses.

On the other hand, a person who will fully handles alcoholic beverages on campus, or violates the privacy of other's by stealing or infringing upon the women's rights (security system) or commits an act that would outside of the campus' jurisdiction be considered a civil offense, should be given Social Probation or Expulsion from school not according to the point system but as a matter of principle and fair judgment.

Many of the rules to which a high point value has been affixed should be rigidly enforced by the Senate, but the numerous petty offenses should be left to the discretion of the majority, meaning the students, unless such an offense constitutes a noticeable lack of good judgment by the students.

The Point-System resembles the Merit-Demerit System used by the Freshmen Orientation Board. The difference in the two is that the Senate clearly defines the penalties for breaking the specific rules but the 'White Hats' give demerits on a random basis wherein a freshmen could receive as many as fifteen demerits for not successfully completing a task but the same person could receive merits for successfully leading cheers or answering series of questions from the infamous 'L-Book.'

Freshmen rules present another problem in that they actually impair the growth of the 'frosh' as full members of the college community. Why should Freshmen be forced to stay on campus on weekends when there are no interesting or worthwhile activities which would entice them to stay. After the formal orientation period ends, freshmen should be allowed to leave campus on weekends and should be permitted to have cars, except those on scholarship (special) or otherwise restricted.

It should be remembered that the new government is in the intermediate stage and will be as effective as L.V.C. wants it. Let's not permit the power structure to catch us sleeping in our own apathy.

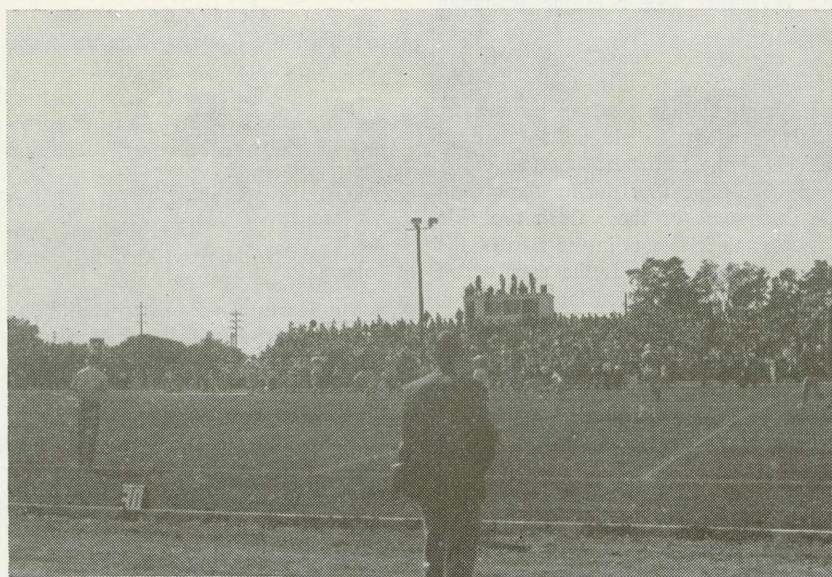
ADVERTISEMENT

MORATORIUM
MOBILIZATION

* * *

If you want to work for
PEACE
meet Monday, October 6,
at 9 o'clock in room 115
to plan for
COMMUNITY WORK
SEMINARS
SPEAKERS
MARCH & VIGIL
* * *

Come to act, not to talk!



- Photo by Marty Hauserman

DICKINSON COACH WALKS sidelines in disgust as Dutchmen move the ball.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP LIONS CLUB

presents

PHILADELPHIA 76ers Vs. BALTIMORE BULLETS

Wednesday, October 8

Mayser Gymnasium

Franklin & Marshall College

Newsfronts

Academic & Administrative . . .

Education Testing Service announced that students preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of the following test dates: Oct. 25, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 28, April 25, and July 11. Those applying after Oct. 7 for the Oct. 25 will pay a \$3.00 late registration fee. After Oct. 10, there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date will be processed. Scores are usually reported to graduate schools five weeks after a test date. Full details and registration forms for the GRE are contained in the 1969-70 **Bulletin of Information for Candidates** which may be ordered from Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Social & Cultural . . .

Long-haired and bearded college students are desperately needed by Maranatha Productions, a locally-based company planning to film the wide-screen, technicolor, feature-length movie JONATHAN this summer. The movie is based on a novel and screen-play by Dan Niedermeyer and portrays the story of the Old Order Amish of Lancaster County.

All filming will be done in Lancaster County and directed by Stan Deen, a graduate of Millersville State College and Pasadena Playhouse and currently director of the Garden Spot Performing Arts. Major companies which have already expressed an interest in the film include MGM, Twentieth Century Fox, United Artists, and Walter Reade Organization.

Anyone interested in working on this project should contact Dan Niedermeyer, R.D. No. 2, Ephrata, Pa. Artists, set builders, costume designers, and musicians are needed.

The English Department has announced a film series which will be presented during this school year. The program is made up of facets of life at various times in different countries. Besides enjoying an educational experience, students can also use two of the nine programs for chapel attendances. The next showing "India: Haunted Passage" will be shown on Monday, October 20 at 1:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., and 8:30 p.m. and Tuesday, October 21 at 2:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., and 8:30 p.m.

Athletic . . .

Showing a staunch defense, LVC defeated Ursinus College 6-3 for its second straight victory. Tom Koons ran back a kickoff 75 yards for LVC's only score. Tony DeMarco also ran for good yardage.

Ed Thomas recovered a key fumble and Terry Light intercepted two passes. Robin Kornmeyer suffered a separated shoulder, leaving Craig Werner and Walt Frankowski to handle the quarterbacking chores.

Mr. Roger Gaekler, head basketball coach at LVC and a member of Coach McHenry's football staff is in the hospital with an undisclosed illness. Senior "monster" back, Gene Shaffer, missed Saturday's Ursinus game with a leg injury. It was the first time that Gene had missed a game in nine years. He had played in 74 consecutive contests. All LVC football games (with the exception of the PMC contest) will be broadcast on WAHT radio at 1510 on the AM dial.

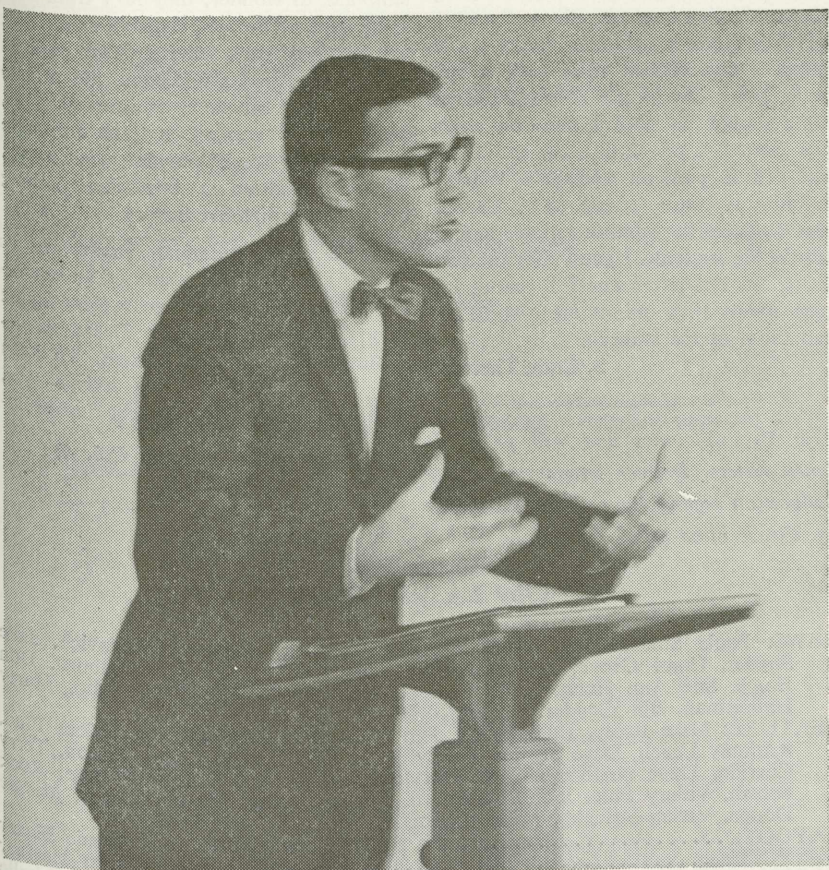


Photo by John Lester

PRESIDENT SAMPLE clarifies an Administration position during his recent appearance before the students. The question and answer session was better-attended than similar affairs held last year.

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 4

La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, October 9, 1969

Women Challenge, Hoax Petition Originates Survey Change Key System Of Students' Chapel Opposition

by Sue Ann Helm

Women students at Lebanon Valley College now have permanent custody of dormitory keys. This new rule is the result of a vote of 288 to 25 among resident women. Another issue brought before women concerned the envelope system, a type of key sign-out, which recorded information about women absent from the dormitory after 12:00 midnight or overnight. Women residents abolished compulsory use of the envelopes by a vote of 292 to 17.

A meeting was called by the Senate for October 1 at 10 p.m. It was the result of a petition circulated among women residents. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Scholarships Threatened By Cutback On Funds

by Rich Thompson

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency is unable at the present time to mail out \$51 million worth of scholarships for 82,000 students for this school year.

Affected are over 200 students at Lebanon Valley, scheduled to receive a total of almost \$84,000 for one semester.

The payments, held up by the budget problems facing the General Assembly, are to be made by the PHEAA to the individual colleges for distribution to the students.

According to Dr. Robert C. Riley, it will take awhile for the college to fully appraise the situation. There is no specific strategy planned at this time.

He adds, "We will offer the most appropriate counsel we can afford to render to the student, and we will seek in every way we can to do our homework."

The scholarships were awarded solely on the strength of a resolution adopted by the legislature declaring its intention to appropriate the money to pay for them.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the college president and vice-presidents.

Many larger colleges and universities are attempting to secure bank loans to get them through the legislative inaction.

by Marty Hauserman

At President Sample's address to Lebanon Valley College on Wednesday, October 1, a hoax petition which denounced the chapel convocation policy as "ridiculous, hypocritical, and anti-religious," ignited a student opinion poll. Lou Mylecraine and Bob Weller, originators of the poll as of Monday, October 6, reported that more than 430 students had signed the petition, which was circulated in the dining hall and in the dormitories.

Mr. Mylecraine emphasized that the petition was a student opinion to indicate to the student representatives of the Chapel Convocation Committee the mood of the campus concerning the compulsory aspect of chapel. No action would be taken until a majority of signatures were garnered. Then they (Mr. Mylecraine and Mr. Weller) would like to meet with Jim Grube, Bob Holbrook, and Beth Robinson "with expressed purpose of eliminating the compulsory aspect of chapel." Once the student committee members are given the poll, Mr. Mylecraine indicated that they could use it to validly support a proposal to abolish compulsory chapel.

When questioned about the poll, Bob Holbrook responded "I am pleased to see students concerned about policies affecting themselves." He said that he likes students to react to policy rather than be apathetic towards policy. Jim Grube remarked that the poll would have little affect on this semester's policy because it was formulated last spring. Moreover, Mr. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

CHAPEL RATIFIES CULTURAL EVENTS

by Rich Thompson

The chapel policy and program committee has selected the additional programs that students may use for chapel credit this semester.

As announced last week, this semester's program in the Great Artist Series and two of the five faculty recitals are included.

Students will also receive credit for any two of the four films offered by the English department: **Greece: The Inner World**, October 6 and 7; **India: The Haunted Passage**, October 20 and 21; **Japan: The Frozen Moment**, November 10 and 11; and **England: Puritan and Cavalier**, November 24 and 25.

Attendance at one of two plays this (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Committees Mobilize To Plan Moratorium Day March, Service

by Jane Snyder

The October 15th Vietnam Moratorium is now past the speculating stage on this campus. Concrete planning sessions are now underway to formulate an itinerary of activities to promote and unite student action on campus and in the Lebanon area on this day.

A two-day buildup is being planned to encourage student support and urge each individual to inform himself and examine his commitment on Vietnam. Included in these proposals are presentation of a film by David Schoenbrun tracing the history and present status of the Viet Nam War, panel discussions involving student and faculty members, and a rally followed by a night-long vigil on Tuesday, October 14, beginning the reading of the list of the 40,000 war dead.

Planned activities for October 15 include distribution of leaflets at shopping centers and in downtown Lebanon stating Senator Goodell's bill for the withdrawal of all American troops from Viet Nam by December 1, 1970, and urging its support. Citizens will be asked to write to (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

LVC President Sample Discusses Issues at Meeting with Students

by Paula Stock

President Sample appeared before an open meeting of the student body on Wednesday night, October 1, in what he referred to as "an attempt to decrease the communication gap between students and administration." Thought-provoking questions and comments centered around five basic areas: student power and responsibility, college finances, the Vietnam War Moratorium, compulsory chapel, and the class cut policy of the college.

Concerning student power and responsibility, the President felt it necessary to remind students that the increased freedom on campus requires that each person be willing to accept personal responsibility for all his actions, ranging from care of the college's physical plant to promoting good human relations. These comments stemmed from reports received by Dr. Sample concerning thefts in the bookstore and defacing of the new outdoor bulletin board with graffiti. Further discussion on student power brought the Board of Trustees into question. Inquiry was made by some as to why there is no student representation on the board and how much the trustees really know about the needs of the college and students today. President Sample answered this by stating that the idea of student representation is not a new one to the board, and although no definite steps have been

taken, the possibility is being seriously considered. As for the trustees' awareness of campus needs and problems, it is the responsibility of the President and his associates to provide the information necessary for making decisions. The Board can only be as aware as this system is effective.

College finances provided an area of active discussion for much of the meeting. Since it will be necessary to raise student fees for next year, Dr. Sample wanted student reactions concerning the best plan of action. Two possibilities were proposed: (1) to continue raising the fees by small steps as was done in the past to only compensate for inflation or (2) to make a substantial increase (approx. \$500) which would stabilize expenses for a few years and provide enough additional funds for campus and curriculum (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

October 9

Hill Theatre (Camp Hill) film—"On My Way to the Crusades I Met a Girl Who? . . ." continuing until Oct. 22
Franklin and Marshall College Topics Lecture—Jonathan Koyol, "New Approaches to Teaching and Learning"
Moravian College lecture—Mayor Richard G. Hatches, "An Analysis of the Black Man's Role in American Politics" 9:30 am.
NET Festival — channel 33 "Jazz at Tanglewood," Judy Collins and Don Ellis—9:00 pm.
Hershey Community Theatre play — "Rosencratz and Guildenstern are Dead"—8:30 pm.
NET Festival — channel 33 "Jazz at Tanglewood," Judy Collins and Don Ellis—8:00 pm.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE - ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA
Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 4

Thursday, October 9, 1969

Editor Larry Riedman '70
News Editor Glenn Phelps '70
Feature Editor James Bowman '70
Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
Photography Editor David Stottlemire '69
Business Manager Bruce Klinger '70
Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published on Thursday by the students of Lebanon Valley, and is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor.

A Uniquely Christian College

President Sample, taking the premise that higher education must present the prospective student a diversity, has consistently asserted Lebanon Valley's right, even duty, to maintain a unique position among American colleges. The premise and the President's extension of it are admirable: students should have before them distinct images from which to choose the school personally most suitable. There are some inconsistencies in the way Lebanon Valley has presented its particular image.

In his recent appearance before the students, the President suggested the College's Christian affiliation, as manifested in chapel and the religion courses, as one expression of the school's unique character. Certainly, learning in a Christian environment has its place in higher education; but that place is where students plainly want a Christian environment: the colleges, as part of a diversity, must offer rather than impose themselves upon the students. If a Christian college or any other presents itself to the public honestly, it will attract students with an interest or belief in that which makes the school unique. With such students there should be no need for required chapel or religion courses, for the students' concern for such matters can be taken for granted in their very presence at the school (a positive application of the "you knew what it was like before you came here" principle.) On the other hand, required religion can only be taken as evidence of the school's failure in the business of honestly presenting its image, for the college is attracting and admitting students who, in their natural aversion to chapel and the religion courses, reveal a misperception of the essential nature of the school. Such is the case at Lebanon Valley: by some accident, a religious school has acquired a less-religious student body, and, seeing voluntary participation in religious functions no longer viable, has kept up appearances by instituting requirements. Required religion is only an expedient disguise for larger problems: that of presenting an incorrect image, under which recruiting and admitting students cannot proceed honestly; and possibly that of the College directing itself to a segment of the public which, if substantial a century ago, may be non-existent today, in which case a re-examination of the fundamental goals of the College is in order. In either event the problem is one of image-making, for, if LVC is to be a distinct and valuable part of American education diversity, it must not only discover or re-discover its character, but accurately and forcefully assert that character.

Considering these conditions, President Sample's statement, in refusing to take a position on the Vietnam Moratorium, that the College as an institution must not take stands is particularly disheartening. The uniqueness that the President prizes requires taking a stand. Being a Christian school is taking a stand, and there is nothing wrong with being distinctly Christian if it is remembered that the whole business of being distinctly anything is to provide freedom of choice, and that it is inconsistent to restrict that freedom once the student is on campus. Chapel and required religion have nothing positive to do with uniqueness; if anything, they blur the desired clear image by highlighting the inconsistencies between the school's institutional goals and those of the students. The real singularity of a college is defined by the matters to which it lends its dignity as a college in the form of non-coercive attachments such as a commitment to the Vietnam Moratorium.

So there is nothing wrong with stepping out a bit: if the College had stepped out and asserted its uniqueness more often in the last half-century its image now wouldn't be so muddled, and we might really have known what it was like before we came here, and this would be an even quieter campus than it is.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

WHERE THEY MAKE A DESERT,
THEY CALL IT PEACE.

TACITUS

French University Crisis

Brigitte Deneck is a member of Lebanon Valley's faculty as well as a part-time student.

I became a student at the "Centre Universitaire Experimental" last year, and presently, in addition to my studies there, I am a teaching aid at Lebanon Valley College. Indeed this "experiment" has many interesting aspects which I should like to present to LVC.

The Center was built in ninety days after the so-called "mai-events"—The Administration, which controlled all universities in France, had suddenly discovered that we had not enough universities in France; although specialists in demography left no doubt about the increasing number of students, only a violent outburst led the establishment to give priority to the quantitative needs of education.

As for the quality, it had to be more or less improved, since the qualification of teachers was the direct result of the preceding educational system (accumulation of knowledge, neither useful to life nor to professional work). Yet some teachers were chosen outside university (journalists, etc.); the pattern of studies is imitated from the United States (variety of credits, major, less failure and more choice). As an individual, you could even pursue studies in revolution, but you always depended on a bourgeois Administration.

Many radical students came there in 1968-69, and some hoped to promote at Vincennes a "red basis," but this partly failed:

• because the bourgeois culture was still dominant.

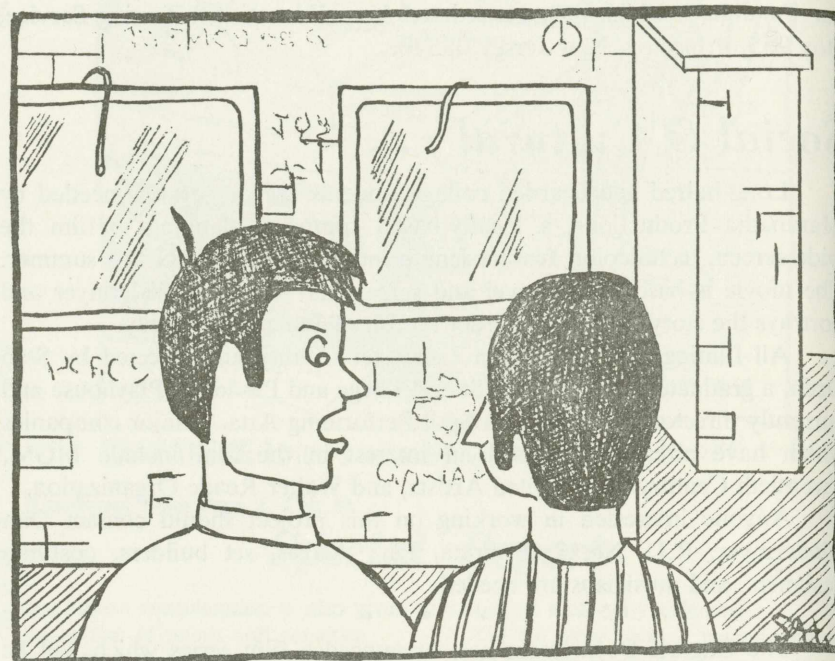
• because the political events proved and more involved in the capitalist "order."

that radical forces were to be directed toward economical needs before cultural needs. Students cannot do anything without being led by the underprivileged.

Some people at Vincennes supported the new law introduced by De Gaulle's Education Minister, Edgar Faure. Among them are the members of the French Communist Party (Stalinists, closely related to Russia) which is getting more

As far as Vincennes was supposed to isolate radicals from the whole student body, its party succeeded—but the next school year will show what function Pompidou assigns to it . . . It is expected to become more adapted to the needs of French society and economy, and then repression would be the way to get rid of students who are unsatisfied or too politically conscious.

GRAFFITI DEPT.



They didn't used to write on bulletin boards. Of course, they didn't used to have bulletin boards ---- or anything much to write.

COMMENT

by Glenn Phelps

American society has undergone a strange and ironic transposition through the last few decades. The culture that prided itself upon frontier individualism and the Protestant Ethic has been changed by the very success of its system. America is now a corporate society—corporate in both the literal and connotative sense. This syndicalist system is built around the idea that efficiency is man's most beneficial ally. A man is a nameless automaton whose sole worth is what he contributes to the corporate

whole. Every man and thing has its appropriate place, its assigned niche, its numbered slot in the functioning of the society. Result: the de-humanization of man.

American society is at its highest level of efficiency ever and is still increasing; yet at the same time our society seems to be slowly (and sometimes not so slowly) degenerating. Our culture is losing its steam, its vitality, its appeal to young people. And why? Because many young adults don't wish to be another DO NOT

FOLD, SPINDLE, OR MUTILATE statistic. The effect of this disenchantment is often open rebellion.

Yes, America is divided—black vs. white. But it is rapidly becoming divided in another way: the Establishmentarians (and their companions the Antidisturbance Establishmentarians) versus what Kurt Vonnegut calls "the funny people." The one has as its goal the rather tangible Gross National Product. The latter has the more nebulous goal of the betterment of man, himself. At the present moment there is a dearth of "funny people." What we do have are artists without souls, scientists without visions, doctors without feeling, and men without dreams. How can this be? After all, we have always looked to the college-educated man to be the vital spark in our society. Why has he failed us?

The answer can be found in our high schools and colleges. Where once the schools taught men how to think, to contemplate, to wonder; they now train men to be capable doctors, capable executives, and capable truck drivers. Our colleges and universities have become the private "boot camps" for the Establishmentarians, the efficiency experts, and the corporate system. No "funny people" need apply. Higher education is becoming nothing more than a diploma factory.

There is an American Dream, or as La Vie phrases it, "a vision of an emerging America." But we are rapidly losing sight of it. The American Dream is becoming the American System. To keep this dream, the liberal arts college (yes, even Lebanon Valley College) must re-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Letters To The Editor

To the editor:

Under the previous system of government and now under the new government the Dining Hall Committee has served as a medium between the students and those in charge of the dining hall. The policy of making complaints in the past has been to make your complaint known to any member of the Committee and that person would in turn present your complaint during the monthly meeting.

This year in an attempt to gain a better mode of communication between the students and the administration, the Committee has seen fit to establish a time when students may come before the student members of the Dining Hall Committee and voice their grievances. On Thursday, October 16, at 11:00 any student may come to a meeting held in the Dining Hall to voice their opinions about the Dining Hall or to ask questions. These points will in turn be brought up at the regular Committee meeting held the first Thursday of every month. These meetings will be held every third Thursday of the month. It is hoped that any student who has a complaint about the Dining Hall will attend this meeting.

Sincerely,
Harvey G. Gregory
Chairman

To the editor:

Lebanon Valley College has been in existence for 103 years. Since its establishment this college has provided no substantial place such as a student union building for its students to congregate. An attempt to start such a building was made

this year but interest on loan rates increased, and sufficient funds could not be raised. Still, on this campus students have no place to go except home.

With the situation the same today as it was 100 years ago, I do not see why Lebanon Valley does not take a chance—yes! Why doesn't Lebanon Valley try to change a cob-webbed rule; such a rule would cover the length of open houses. There should be open houses on week-ends from 9 a.m. - 2:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. on weekdays. What is the administration afraid of? Current rules illustrate the administration's lack of faith in the students. I guess they are protecting us, but from what? I cannot imagine unless their minds are "worldlier" than those of the students.

S. Craig Thomson

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.

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PHOTOGRAPHY: John Lester, John Rudiak

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Beaux Arts Trio In Lebanon

CHAMBER MUSIC

by David Niethamer

The Beaux Arts Trio of NY Menahem Pressler, Piano; Isidore Cohen, Violin; Bernard Greenhouse, Cello; The Beaux Arts Trio appeared as the first concert in the thirty-sixth season of the Lebanon County Community Concerts on Thursday, October 2, 1969 at 8:15 P.M.

THE PROGRAM

Trio in E flat major, Op. 1, No. 1
Beethoven
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso
Saint-Saens
Mr. Cohen and Mr. Pressler
Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2
Chopin
Mephisto Waltz
Liszt
Mr. Pressler
Allegro
Valentini
Traumerei
Schumann
At the Fountain
Davidoff
Mr. Greenhouse and Mr. Pressler
Trio in D minor, Op. 49
Mendelssohn

Musically speaking this is one of the finest groups of its type. If the concert suffered, it was due to the condescending programming of the solo sections, but certainly the artistry of the musicians was never in question.

The first impression in the Beethoven was rather unfavorable, not because of any musical problems, but because of a rather acute visual one. Excessive bodily motion in performance has always annoyed me (doing-what-the-music-tells-you in that degree is taught in Elementary grade methods) and the thought of swaying to Beethoven is perfectly repulsive. The music involved was well performed, however, with exceptional musical taste and good ensemble sound.

At this point one must note the individual abilities involved, which is precisely what the trio did. The Saint-Saens can only be described accurately as a show piece which Mr. Cohen put to good use. He showed himself as a capable musician in his own right as well as a fine chamber player.

Mr. Pressler also acquitted himself well in his portion. Especially in the Liszt, which is hard enough to muddle through without worrying about the musical problems involved, Mr. Pressler showed that he was a soloist of very high musical caliber.

Mr. Greenhouse is also a very fine musician, but his programming left much to be desired. The Valentini was the most musically worthy work performed in this section. Schumann's Traumerei was written for the piano and with so

much cello literature available, why borrow? The Davidoff was a showpiece for the amazement of the audience and served its purpose admirably.

The performance of the Mendelssohn trio was a pleasant surprise. This is the work whose recording received the Grand Prix du Disque. Normally such a tour de force is played in a very dry manner from so much overplaying, and usually it is safer to buy the recorded version since it is liable to be a fresher, more musical performance. The trio was well performed and actually sounded very much alive.

Ventilator fans obscured the encore for the most part. What survived of the Dvorak trio was very good.

I suppose if the only complaint about a concert is the programming, then there is really not much complaint. But wouldn't it be nice to hear a really musical program well played without catering to those who "know what they like to hear." Like maybe to educate and inform as well as entertain?

RECORDS

by Dale Fetzer

What is progressive rock? Why ask such an irrelevant question when everybody knows that progressive rock is "Ina-gadda-da-vida". Or is it? As a form of progressive rock "Ina-gadda-da-vida" is only a mild, unconvincing imitation at the most. Unfortunately our question is still unanswered. We know what it is not.

With the advent of the Beatles' Sgt. Pepper we were launched into an era in which Rock Music was to assume its role as an art form. The average listener was, and still is, bombarded with such inconceivably vague terms as progressive, psychedelic, blues, jazz. These terms are being thrown around to such an extent that, God knows, even Lawrence Welk's new album is a fine example of progressive jazz-rock. We have now reached the point where progressive rock is in vogue and everybody who artfully fiddles with the knobs on his two thousand dollar Fender amplifier is a "progressive rock musician." The truth is all music that generates art is progressive.

Stravinsky is progressive in the world of the concert musician, John Coltrane is progressive in the world of the jazz musician, and Frank Zappa is progressive in the world of the rock musician. Fortunately, each of these men who have come from different musical backgrounds are heading in the same direction and have the same ultimate goal. This pro-

duces a consistency in music which can be classified as art.

Now to return to our original question. If there is an answer, it may well be Frank Zappa. He is progressive rock, or progressive jazz, or progressive what-have-you. At any rate, Zappa is the best living example of progressivism in music as art.

What!!—you mean that gross creep who insists upon being obscene, and plays that weird unintelligible electronic noise—that's art!

Unfortunately that is the opinion of the average listener, one who constantly recites the Top 10 songs on some shock-rock AM radio station. Zappa's music cannot be heard in one listening as the No. 1 song can be. The music created by Zappa and *The Mothers of Invention* is as inventive and refreshing as Stravinsky's many creations.

Zappa has mixed his creation to include on the one hand social satire and '50's "Ooh-Wah Rock" (i.e. Bill Haley and the Comets, etc.) and on the other hand, more recently, symphonic, progressive art. *The Mothers* first three albums, *Freak Out*, *Absolutely Free*, and *We're Only in it for the Money* contain hints of his artful genius, but are mainly biting social satire. Clearly an excellent example of his satire is "Brown Shoe's Don't Make It" on *Absolutely Free*. The concept of this number is comparatively simple, done in a dramatic-story technique. The musical-dramatic monologue relates the adulterous affair of a middle class citizen. *The Mothers* fifth album, *Reuben and the Jets*, is a parody of 1950's schlock-rock. It is almost brilliant in concept and reproduction of the hundreds of musical clichés that sprang up during the fifties. I say "almost brilliant" because the album has a tendency to become boring. (I also have my doubts about its relevancy to modern music.) Finally Zappa's fourth and sixth albums are superb examples of his musical strength and awareness. Of the two (*Lumpy Gravy* and *Uncle Meat*), *Uncle Meat* is the best. On side four of *Uncle Meat* there is the best creativity of Zappa and *The Mothers of Invention*. The entire side is devoted to variations of "King Kong." "King Kong" is a major musical triumph in the world of progressive music. It is relevant to John Coltrane as well as Stravinsky and Stockhausen.

Decidedly Frank Zappa is a major force in art-music today. If you are serious about music, give a listen to Zappa, but please don't judge too harshly—he cries a lot.

Beautiful Future

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

October 10

Electric Factory (2201 Arch St., Phila.) concert—War: Eric Burdon (Animals), The Raven
HACC film—"Duck Soup" The Marx Brothers—8:00 pm.

Muhlenberg College concert — Blood, Sweat and Tears 8:30 pm.

NET Playhouse — channel 33 "Ten Blocks on Camino Real," adapted from allegory by Tennessee Williams

Hershey Community Theatre plays — "Rosencratz and Guildenstern are Dead"—8:30 and "Hamlet" 2:00 pm.

October 11

F&M college film—"Zita" 8:30 pm.
Electric Factory (Phila.) concert—War: Eric Burdon (Animals), The Raven

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon) film—"This Rebel Breed"

International Magazine—Channel 33 cultural and social reports from international filmmakers. 8:00 pm.

David Susskind Show — Channel 33 guests: Sen. George McGovern, Eric Mann, Floyd McKissick, Richard Rover
Hershey Community Theatre play — "Rosencratz and Guildenstern are Dead" 8:30 pm.

October 12

F&M College film—"Zita"—7:30 pm.
NET Journal—channel 33 "Speak Out on Drugs"—5:00

Comment

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

sist the temptation to have outside powers dictate standards of performance. For example, the college must resist efforts by the American Chemical Society to establish the Chemistry Department's curriculum. The machine society must not be allowed to demand machines rather than men, computers rather than thinkers, materialists rather than dreamers. The liberal arts college remains the last stronghold of diversified education. Pressures to conform are just as strong on these colleges as on the individual student. But these schools must ally themselves with the strivers for knowledge, and truth, and humanity.

If America is to extricate itself from the mass society it has spawned it needs the Renaissance Man—the man who is concerned with life in its infinite variety and beauty, and who will fight to preserve it. This is Lebanon Valley's role.

It would be magnificent indeed if future generations of mankind could reflect upon our generation and say, "Ah yes, those were men of value—men of worth—men of vision; a little funny, perhaps, but great men nonetheless." The liberal arts college must be the birthplace of such men.

October 13

Harrisburg Area Community College Impact Week Lecture—Dick Gregory—8:00 pm.

October 15

F&M College film—"The Bofaro Gun" 2:30 and 7:00 pm.

Harrisburg Area Community College Impact Week Lecture—Sen. Strom Thurmond—8:00 pm.

October 16

Electric Factory (Phila.) concert—It's a Beautiful Day and Elvin Bishop
Millersville State College film — "The Blue Angel"

NET Playhouse—channel 33 "Past Intruding," Japanese film and winner of the Prix Italia—8:30 pm.

October 18

F&M College film—"Gold of Naples"—8:30 pm.

Electric Factory (Phila.) concert—It's a Beautiful Day and Elvin Bishop

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon) film—"The Pied Piper"

Millersville State College film—"In Cold Blood"

October 19

F&M College film—"Gold in Naples"—7:30 pm.

Electric Factory (Phila.) concert—The Who and The American Dream
Millersville State College film — "The Blue Angel"

Opinion Poll

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Grube pointed out that the policy which was instituted was a cultural compulsion instead of a religious compulsion because the LVC student will have to attend a minimum of one religious worship service; the eleven other forced attendances are choices of recitals, plays, lectures, and films.

Miss Robinson agreed with Mr. Grube adding that the compulsory aspect of the policy would boost cultural events that might be neglected. She also said that the committee was trying to find a substitute for the present academic punishment.

Chapel Ratifies

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

semester will count: The Wig and Buckle Homecoming play, Joe Egg, October 24 and 25; and My Fair Lady, to be performed by Sinfonia and Sigma Alpha Iota December 12 and 15.

Also included in the program is a film, *Defense and Domestic Needs; Contest for Tomorrow*, to be presented by the economics department November 24.

The film has been made available by SANE, and deals with the conflict between defense and domestic expenditures. The Balmer Showers lecturer, Dr. Albert C. Outler, will give two lectures in addition to the convocation program October 28. Either one of the lectures may be used for credit.

Concerning students excused from chapel programs, the committee has decided that a student must attend at least fifty per cent of the approved programs from which he is not excused.

Excuses, such as student employment and student teaching, must be approved by the Dean of Men's office.

At the request of the student representatives, the committee will hold a special meeting, open to students, Thursday night, October 16.

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Committees

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

their Congressmen to endorse this bill. Also underway are plans for a "death march" through downtown Lebanon, contingent on successful acquisition of a permit and student support. Students dressed in black and carrying candles will follow a coffin to the strains of a Federal March.

As Senator Schweiker has expressed an interest in student opinions on the draft, a questionnaire will be distributed to students asking for their opinions. A Memorial Service for the Viet Nam war dead, particularly Jack Halliday, former LVC student recently killed in Viet Nam, will be held Wednesday night.

Dickinson College has forwarded plans for a march on the War College in Carlisle and plans are being made for an LVC delegation to participate.

Students supporting the Moratorium will wear black armbands and suspend "business as usual," i.e., classes, to par-

ticipate in the day's activities. Although the college will not, as an institution, suspend classes for the day, it is hoped that faculty members will excuse students for their commitment to this day of protest.

Much encouraged by the 150 students who attended the October 6 organizational meeting, Chairman Denny Smith appointed eight committees to organize the various activities. Committee chairmen are:

Fund-raising: Cathy Johnson
The Draft: Larry Riedman
Death March: Bob Weller
Community Canvassing: Greg Thomas
Publicity: Bob Walsh
October 15 Activities: Joe Klutz
Build-Up Activities: Terri Carillo
Dickinson Trip: Rene Wert

Anyone interested in working on one of these committees should see the individual chairmen or Denny Smith, Jane Snyder, or Linda Brennan.

LVC President

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

improvements. Drawbacks in the second proposal stemmed from the question of whether it was fair to make such a drastic increase, knowing that this would exclude many prospective students and force others to leave the college. Increasing financial aid to students could be a partial answer, and this possibility was explored. President Sample explained that a student paying full tuition does not actually cover all the costs entailed by the college while educating him. In addition, this student is helping to finance another who cannot afford to meet the full expense—\$100,000.00 is used each year for financial aid. Other aid is taken from endowments given to the college by friends and alumni. However, in this case the money is invested and only the income can be used as financial aid. Federal loans also supply an appreciable amount of financial aid, but part of this is restricted to new students. As was pointed out by Ellen Boyar, this has sometimes resulted in a student losing a much-needed loan in his junior or senior year and not being able to remain in school. Another source of money for the school includes gifts, which increased 13% last year during a very successful drive. President Sample predicted continuing success this year. Church allocations are also a major source of funds. Presently, Lebanon Valley is given from \$140,000 to \$150,000 per year. Requests have been made to increase this amount to \$250,000. Since the church is still in the process of reorganizing after last year's merger, it is difficult to predict future action on this measure. Discussion even brought forth the suggestion that perhaps including more businessmen on the Board of Trustees would provide more know-how for the accumulation of funds. At present, only ten of the fifty-four board members represent business and professions outside of ministerial and teaching.

Moratorium Hot Issue

October 15 is the day slated for the Vietnam War Moratorium, and this aroused many questions concerning the position of the college on the moratorium itself and class cuts for the day. Although President Sample supports this effort, he feels that it must be in terms of the individual choice of students and faculty members. For this reason he will issue no institutional stand. No-cut policies in various departments will have to be examined by the individual professors. Objections that the rights of the minority are hindered by no-cut policies were countered by the suggestion that commitment to any idea often involves the need for sacrifice. Dr. Sample reminded students that individual differences make it very difficult to achieve unity in an institution, but they are also what makes the college worth running.

Compulsory chapel has been a source of tension for several years now, and Wednesday night brought the renewal of heated discussions. President Sample feels that students are jeopardizing their power in rejecting the decisions made by the student-elected Chapel-Policy Committee. This, he stated, is working against the democratic principle. Objections were made to this stand on the grounds that the committee is powerless in solving the real problem facing the students—is compulsory chapel in any way justifiable? Not to be pacified by the assertion that this is part of the school policy and made clear to all students seeking admission to Lebanon Valley, students tried to find further reasoning behind forcing students to worship. The policy was condemned on the basis of several reasons. One was the claim that two thirds of the student body are not of the United Methodist denomination and should not feel compelled to worship at a service based on U.M. beliefs. Another objection, voiced by Peter Lewin, centered around the unfairness of academic reprisals for one's religious beliefs. He finds the policy of requiring one additional credit for graduation for each overcut in chapel completely unjustifiable. Dr. Sample answered by suggesting there was a necessity for some way to enforce the cut policy. Student proposals became more idealistic as a suggestion was made that quality speakers would attract students without forcing them to attend a presentation.

However, such idealism according to the President, has not proven itself in other institutions such as Western Maryland. He suggested that perhaps students do benefit from being forced into some activities.

Discussion concerning the possibility of accepting a campus-wide unlimited cut policy also brought out differences of opinion and branched into broader theoretical points. It was announced that this topic is now under careful consideration by the Academic Affairs Committee, with Dennis Smith and Rolanda Hoffman being the student representatives. Wednesday's discussion centered around the thoughts of who suffers when a student cuts a class and what is the ultimate purpose of being in college. Both President Sample and the students agreed that the college experience is far more than the accumulation of 120 credits. However, the President felt that the cut policy is necessary to insure that each student is part of the dynamic process of give and take in the classroom. Each student, he maintains, has a responsibility to every

other student he comes in contact with to share his ideas and listen in return. But, several students asserted, this give and take process is many times eliminated in the classroom. If a professor lectures straight from the text, what is the difference between sitting through a lecture or reading the text on one's own time? Even when there is interaction in a classroom, the student who does not choose to attend is hurting only himself since he would probably contribute nothing to others. Forcing him to attend will not provide the interest necessary for effective communication. It was suggested that unlimited cut policy may even serve to make some students aware of their own reasons for being in college. Greg Scott went as far as to confront all the students attending the meeting with the question, "Just why are you here?" He suggests that all the students reexamine their motives and if their purpose in staying at Lebanon Valley is not for an education, maybe it would be the best thing to make room for someone else.

PRO TOUCH AT LVC

John Holbrook Provides Valley Soccer-style Field Goal Threat

by Bill Elander

With the advent of soccer-style kicking, everyone is trying to get on the bandwagon. Started by the Gogaloks and developed by Jan Stenreud, the side approach style of kicking swept the country.

But LVC was not left out of the action, John Holbrook is the Dutchmen's own soccer-style kicker and when asked to talk about his kicking, he gladly complied.

John started kicking in his junior year of high school after being on the soccer team since he was a freshman. He feels he is too small to play any other position and says the kicking "found a place for me in football."

Women's Hockey Team Wins Twice Last Week

by Jane Snyder

Well on its way to a successful season, the Women's Field Hockey Team won two games last week and tied in a scrimmage on Saturday. On Wednesday, October 1, the team traveled to Kutztown State College, where they soundly shut out the home team 8-0. Barb Hall scored five goals, Jan Garber scored one, Karen Angstadt drove in a seventh, and right wing Joey Yeagley scored one.

The home field was the scene of action on Friday, October 3, when the team outscored York College 6-1. Once again Barb Hall was the high scorer with five goals to her credit, and Jan Garber drove in one.

On Saturday, the Varsity team played Keystone Hockey Club in a home scrimmage, but managed only a 2-2 tie. Jan Garber scored the first goal, and Janice Shuster, left wing, drove in the other. The Junior Varsity Team scrimmaged the West Shore Hockey Club and also tied at a score of 1-1. Sue Siepkowski scored for the Valley team.

The soccer-style kicker has an advantage over the conventional kicker. "The toe kicker only has the width of his two toes and the bottom of the ball to make contact. A soccer kicker has the instep of his foot where he can get better contact and direction."

Soccer-style kicking is comparable to a golf stroke. "If you lift your head up you're going to slice it to the right, if you try to hook it you are going to kick the ball to the left. You have to keep your head down and concentrate. The big thing is concentration."

John feels the center and the holder are just as important as the kicker. "If either the center is off or the hold isn't good, the kick won't be good. Timing also plays a big role."

Soccer-style kicking is turning into the thing to do. "You'll find most teams are trying to find a soccer-style kicker and now, especially in college and pro football, games are coming down to being won or lost by the kicking game."

"It's a lonely job in that you're practicing by yourself and a holder and keep kicking and kicking trying to improve. But actually I am glad that I've been able to be part of the football game at Lebanon Valley."

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Linda Brennan
Dennis Smith
Jane Synder

Valley To Face Toughest Test: Meets Muhlenburg In Next Game

by Bill Elander

Coming off a 6-3 win over an improved Ursinus ballclub, Lebanon Valley faces a strong Muhlenburg team. Boasting a strong offensive line, the best quarterback in the MAC in Randy Uhrich and a potent running attack, the Mules pose a good test to LVC's defense, which has been outstanding in the two previous games.

Coach McHenry feels the offense has to jell and show the promise the Dutchmen showed against Johns Hopkins. The loss of Robin Kornmeyer will hurt the offense and a replacement will have to be found.

Key System

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

sidents and initiated by Penny Roth. The petition stated that the initial key system was a direct violation of the first item of institutional policy, that is, "there shall be no dichotomy between rules for men and rules for women . . . in all aspects except security measures for women to be determined by the women." The petition then questioned the validity of the envelope system in four distinct areas and proposed five reasons why each girl should have her own key. It was drawn up by Miss Roth at 6:30 Friday evening and accumulated 74% of the signatures of all resident women by the following Monday night. According to Miss Roth some difficulties were encountered with women residents. She states, "A few women refused to read the petition and many hesitated to sign it because they didn't approve of a petition as a valid method of accomplishing change. Ironically enough, a petition is the only way to approach the Senate. A substantial number of signatures indicates to the Senate

Defensively, LVC has done an impressive job, allowing only three points in two games. Ed Thomas, Jerry Light, Jim Grube, George Morse, Jim Iatesta, and Rich Snell were all outstanding.

Muhlenburg boasts experienced players at almost every position. The LVC defense must keep constant pressure on Uhrich and snuff out the Mule's passing attack, which includes tight end Ted Dick and split end Carl Evans, both of whom scored touchdowns against LVC last year.

The Mule's defense seems to be weak in pass coverage, as Johns Hopkins gained over 400 yards against them. LVC must be able to take advantage of this weakness if they are going to beat a more experienced Muhlenburg team.

LVC has played Muhlenburg since 1900, having won 19, lost 23 and tied one. Valley beat the Mules last year 39-29, gaining 458 yards; 240 on the ground and 218 in the air.

that there is reason to vote or check into that issue."

Wednesday night a vote was taken and by Thursday many of the dormitories on campus had distributed keys.



Photo by John Lester

HARVEY GREGORY, JIM REBHORN, AND JOHN KINSELLA go to work in Saturday's 17-42 cross-country victory over Elizabethtown. Gregory finished second, Kinsella sixth, and freshman Rebhorn third. John Gilman finished first in a record 28:56, a course record. The record has been retired, as a new route has been laid out for this Saturday's home match with Muhlenburg. The match will be run during the first quarter of the football game, also with Muhlenburg.

Newsfronts

Academic & Administrative . . .

Faculty and students interested in establishing an informal contemporary affairs seminar should contact Pat Hamilton, 313 Keister for information. Proposals include faculty and student lectures and spontaneous discussion on current events.

Forty members of the Lebanon Valley College Development Council will meet on Friday, October 24 in the lecture room of the college chapel to discuss the financial support program of the college. Particular emphasis will be given to business and corporate participation. Committee chairmen are also expected to present reports at this time. These chairmen include Samuel K. Wengert, Lebanon: Annual Giving Committee; Jefferson C. Barnhart, Esq., Hershey: Estate Planning Committee; Dr. Allan W. Mund, Towson, Md.: Capital Gifts Committee; and Horace E. Smith, York: Foundations Committee. Business and professional men constitute the membership of the Development Council, with the intent that their advice will provide Lebanon Valley with a wider and broader based program of support.

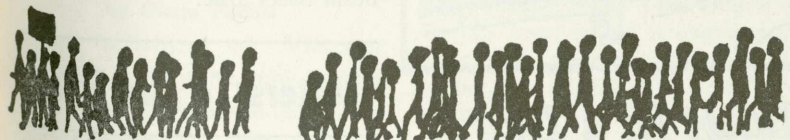
There is still no breakthrough reported toward getting the money to back the Pennsylvania state scholarship awards. Some Lebanon Valley students say that they cannot afford to attend this college without the state financial support.

Social & Cultural . . .

Members of the Lebanon Valley Century Club and President's Club will attend the 9th Annual Century Club Dinner in the college dining hall on Friday, October 24 at 7:00 P.M. There are over six hundred people in both organizations. Those individuals, businesses, and firms contributing a minimum of \$100 to the college during the past year gain membership into the Century Club, while financial gifts of \$500 or more are acknowledged by membership in the President's Club.

Lawton C. Shroyer, vice-president of LVC's Board of Trustees, will preside over the dinner, with musical entertainment being provided by Trudy Pederson, the reigning Miss Pennsylvania. Dinner music will be furnished by a trio of students: Patricia Brunner, string bass; Robert Kain, flute; and Marilyn Whitmire, piano.

On The Line In Carlisle



by Rook Brown

On Moratorium day approximately 1300 protestors participated in a demonstration at Carlisle, planned and acted through by the Dickinson College Mobilization Committee. Instructors and students from Dickinson, Shippensburg State College, Penn State, and other area schools comprised the largest percentage of the participants. Interspersed throughout the column were between thirty to forty Lebanon Valley students.

The demonstrators marched over a planned four mile route, through the downtown streets of the business district, out into the suburbs, past the War College, and into an open field where a short anti-war rally was held. A short speech was delivered by a member of the Young Socialists Party, then a number of anti-war songs were sung, and finally the rally closed with a spontaneous singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." After the rally the participants marched back to the Dickinson campus carrying burning candles as a memorial to the forty thousand Americans killed in the Viet Nam war. The day was thus climaxed with no incidents, and shortly thereafter the large group began to divide into smaller ones for the return to appropriate dorms and campuses.

For most of the marchers, it was an

expression of their youthful idealism, and their dissatisfaction in this country's policies toward a country engaged in a civil war in which the majority of the Vietnamese people don't give a damn for us or our policies. The march is a symbol for the failure of the American dream to be realized. Very few of the people in the march were anti-American. Yes, admittedly the extreme radicals were represented, but they were by far a minority. The marchers were to do their patriotic duty to express to the government of the nation their dissatisfaction with a war they consider immoral. Once again, so many of the people of this country interpreted this gesture of protest incorrectly as a radical, un-American, treasonous act.

The march began as a show of unity between the protesters with arms linked for mutual protection. Soon various chants such as the Plastic Ono Band's "Give Peace a Chance," and "Peace Now" were spontaneously begun at various points in the column. As was expected many hecklers were there, most of them men in their middle ages standing either singly or in groups with their friends. Most of their comments were completely irrelevant to the march and even to the war. They expressed hatred for the way the crowd dressed, looked, and thought. They tried to attack by using obscenities and gestures, completely bypassing any means of objectivity for the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

AREA PASTOR JOINS MORATORIUM

by Paula Stock

Reverend Robert Longenecker, pastor of the Anville United Methodist Church, felt a moral obligation to express his personal feelings on Moratorium Day. For more than six hours on October 15, Reverend Longenecker, dressed in black vestments, walked up and down Main Street in front of the U.M. Church. He began his protest by carrying a large sign with the inscription "Are You Peace-full?" on one side and "Peace Begins With People" on the other. After considering the criticism of one passer-by that no one was saying anything about God, the pastor changed his sign to read "Peace Begins With God."

"To do nothing and remain silent is to consent to what is." With these words, Rev. Longenecker began to relate his personal feelings. He is opposed to all war, not just the Vietnam crisis. When he came out of seminary, Rev. Longenecker describes himself as "filled with a naive doctrine of man." But he soon realized that he had an obligation to become involved in the affairs of the real world. He could not justify the advice of one of Wednesday's hecklers who shouted "Go back into the church!" The very tone of peace is missing in our day and the world is filled with hatred, distrust, suspicion,

and narrowness. Rev. Longenecker believes that young people are looking for models of courage, and he felt he had to take a stand in his own community as an adult who is not afraid to stand up for what he believes, even though it meant looking foolish in the eyes of some.

Rev. Longenecker has lived in Lebanon County for several years and feels that, through his ministry, he has come to know much about the attitudes and problems of the people. Perhaps the most serious problem that he can find, and one that is certainly not limited to Lebanon County, is the unwillingness of many people to see



beyond surface appearances and come to a true understanding of such important issues as the Vietnam War. An honest confrontation of the people was made in the belief that there will be no peace until there is a willingness

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

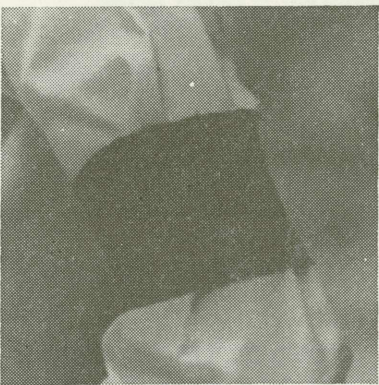
La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 5

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, October 24, 1969

MORATORIUM DAY AT LVC

Campus, Area Efforts Meet With Success



by Jane Snyder

October 15th was different things to different people. To some it was a day of "foolishness," perhaps "shame and betrayal." To the apathetic it was another Wednesday with perhaps a lighter load. But to those who participated in any way in this day's antiwar activities, it was an experience, educational and rewarding.

At LVC, of course, the student reaction registered a good deal of apathy. But through whatever

medium the student was acquainted with the Moratorium—campus publicity, class discussion, television or radio broadcasts — the student must have realized that he was witnessing or participating in the largest anti-war demonstration the nation has ever experienced. It is hoped that it meant more—that he not only became aware of the strong public desire for peace, but also examined his own position regarding U.S. involvement in Viet Nam and asked himself "Why?" For this was one of the aims of the Moratorium on a campus-wide, community-wide, and nation-wide scale: to call attention to the ever-increasing public sentiment demanding withdrawal, and to confront each individual with the tragic dilemma that is Viet Nam.

Was the Moratorium a success? On the national level—yes. It effectively and peaceably showed the strength of the antiwar ranks, and the diversity of supporters. Despite statements to the contrary, Nixon has felt the impact, evidenced in his dismissal of Hershey, promises of more withdrawals, announcement of plans to speak to the nation on Viet Nam in November, and tentative reports of a ceasefire.

On the LVC campus, the Moratorium participants, too, deem October 15 a success. Many students for the first time became aware of the com-

plexities of withdrawal, especially brought out in the discussion led by Dr. Fehr on Tuesday night. Also very



Reading the names

informative was the movie on defense spending shown Monday night. The discussions held Wednesday afternoon in Carnegie, led by the Lewins and Dr. Troutman, as well as the panel held later by Dr. Fehr, Dr. Kilgore, and Mr. Thompson were well attended and very informative.

Many faculty members participated by either cancelling classes, serving on

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)



- Photo by Marty Hauserman

Valley students observe October 15th with a peaceful march through Lebanon.

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 5

Friday, October 25, 1969

Editor Larry Riedman '70
 News Editor Glenn Phelps '70
 Feature Editor James Bowman '70
 Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
 Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
 Photography Editor David Stottlemeyer '69
 Business Manager Bruce Klinger '70
 Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published weekly by the students of Lebanon Valley College except during examination periods and vacations. LA VIE is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Newspaper offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor. Subscriptions are available for \$2.50 per semester. The opinions in the newspaper are those of the editors, and do not represent the official opinion of the College.

The Loyal Opposition

Two years ago Lebanon Valley students and SDS shared the goal of making Gene McCarthy President of the United States. Hoping to exploit this situation, SDS sent to LVC a representative who, while working with the McCarthy group, explored the possibilities for local SDS organization. Finding nothing encouraging, he moved to greener pastures at Juniata.

SDS has gone a long way, most of it downhill, since then: it offends conservatives by its radicalism, and liberals by its confused ideology and amorphous national structure. The campus chapters have lost prestige and momentum because of the top level disorganization. Still, there is reason to wish that the mission of the field representative to LVC had ended differently, for a study of SDS activities on the campus level shows an impressive ability to mobilize quickly, to arouse support, and to dramatize issues. In sharp contrast are the various movements undertaken at Valley in the last two years: they are marked by confusion about goals, fragmentation of support, and ultimate emasculation of the programs as they pass through the college bureaucracy. If the students at Valley are ever to move effectively toward the changes that they want, they are, quite simply, going to need an SDS.

Or something like it. We aren't yet at the point where we need a rootin'-tootin' horde of bomb-throwers. The College doesn't have many people with the energy or outrage to burn buildings anyway. LVC does have, however, a dozen or two honest, intelligent, and dedicated students lodged at various places on the left end of the political balance, students with an interest in change, yet without a lever to move the machinery of change. At other schools that lever is the SDS, the Student Independent Left, the Radical Action Group, or any of dozens similar: groups oriented to campus political action, and as efficiently-organized and cohesive as the institutions which they challenge. If LVC students are to continue to grumble, to ask questions, to circulate petitions, and to plan boycotts, it would seem prudent, if there is any hope that these actions are to be effective, to form a permanent agency through which consistency and impact can be impressed upon such actions.

The College needs such an organization for more than the implementation of student programs: save for a few journalists there are no real gadflies to force the College, the faculty, and, yes, the students themselves, into regular self-examination. The constant reassessment of self and surroundings is consistent with the highest goals of the liberal arts school, yet it seems to have been forgotten in the division of labor which has become necessary at even the smallest schools. The full-time task of asking questions has been relegated to independent organizations. Valley has no such organization, with the result that intellectual, spiritual, and moral matters are deplorably taken for granted; that sort of programming isn't meant for the type of student this college tries to attract. LVC needs, and we call for, the creation of an anti-establishment establishment.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

OUR WORD "IDIOT" COMES FROM THE GREEK NAME
 FOR THE MAN WHO TOOK NO SHARE IN
 PUBLIC MATTERS

EDITH HAMILTON

COMMENT

by Glenn Phelps

Dr. Frederick P. Sample has now been this college's president for slightly more than a year. Up until now it was too early to attempt to evaluate the achievements and mistakes of his administration. It is now possible to give a fair evaluation (making the rather questionable assumption that this reporter can be fair.)

The physical improvements on campus have been several. Funkhouser Hall, a rather impressive edifice even in its incompleteness, has been erected. While Dr. Sample did not initiate the idea for the dormitory, he did provide the actual moving force for its construction. With the addition of Funkhouser the college can now state that all resident students live "on campus." This condition is good in that Lebanon Valley can truly say that it is a real "college community." The interaction among fellow students is a major goal of any college; all residents living on campus enhances the opportunity for achieving that goal.

Another physical change is the new football stadium. Playing at Lebanon

Stadium was a major contributor to the decline of interest in Valley football in recent years. Obviously (and thankfully so) Lebanon Valley is not a football factory. This new stadium is just another step in the return to true amateurism in sports. From a personal viewpoint, the games played at "home" this year have been far more enjoyable than any played at the Dust Bowl in Lebanon.

Most students were rightfully disappointed when plans for the Student Center were set back. Dr. Sample, however, cannot be blamed for this debacle. Outside economic factors forced postponement of the center, in particular, the high interest rate on the bonds necessary for financing the project. It appears that President Sample did all that was demanded of him in this situation.

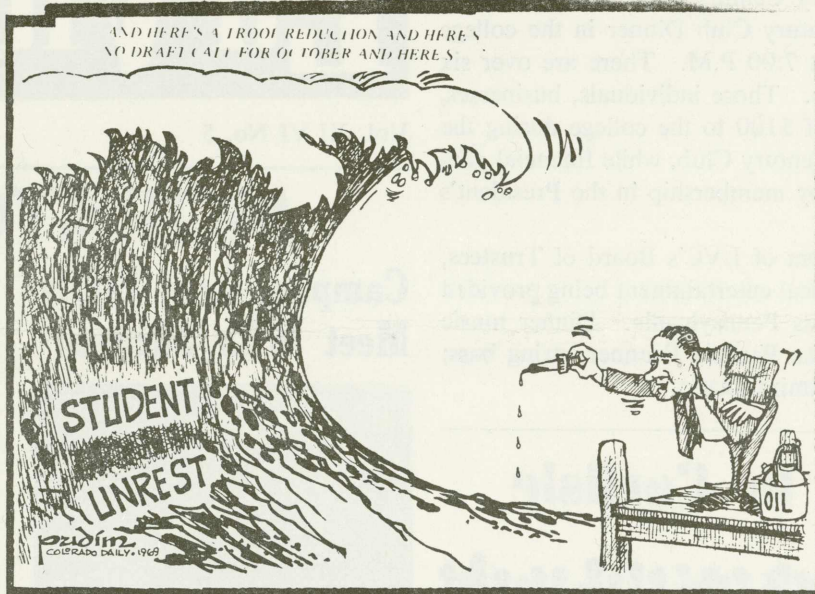
In the realm of student affairs, the president has been equally active. Last year witnessed a concerted effort by a significant number of students for a larger voice in the determination of student policy. Rather than dismissing the agitation as insignificant and petty, Dr. Sample sought to channel the activism into constructive channels. A

student government committee with students as half of the body was organized and eventually created the student government structure and powers now in existence. While the eventual success or failure of the government is yet to be ascertained, Dr. Sample's role was satisfactory to nearly everyone.

A very important aspect of President Sample's administration has been its approachability. He has grasped the concept that in a small college such as this there should be no problem in accessibility whether it be student-faculty, faculty-president, or student-president. His office has been open to students with far more frequency than any other administration; an admirable effort.

His recent meeting with the student body gave a clearer indication of his (and thus to a large extent the college's) philosophy. In all fairness to the president, the students represented at that meeting consisted primarily of "activists" (that is, those who are interested in changing some policies of Lebanon Valley) who, at times, were quite hostile in their questions. Many questions were poorly phrased or even silly, but many others were vital and thought-provoking. Dr. Sample gave few answers and in many cases side-stepped or talked around important queries. While remaining polite, the president gave one the impression that little that was said was particularly important. One left the meeting with a feeling that the student body was lectured rather than consulted.

On the whole, however, Dr. Sample has shown to be a progressive, dynamic president. While disagreements between he and the student body have arisen and will continue to surface, Dr. Sample has indicated that action will be the keynote of his administration. It is up to the student body to influence that action whenever significant issues arise.



Harlem Wasn't Built in a Day

by Sue Rich

On Monday, October 13, Dick Gregory (who prefers to be called Richard) spoke to an overflowing State Capitol parking lot. From where I sat in the last row of the Harrisburg Forum with a fabulous view of the stars on the ceiling Mr. Gregory spoke for two hours to an attentive and appreciative audience. Of all the points he made (and he made many), I'd like to comment on a few of them.

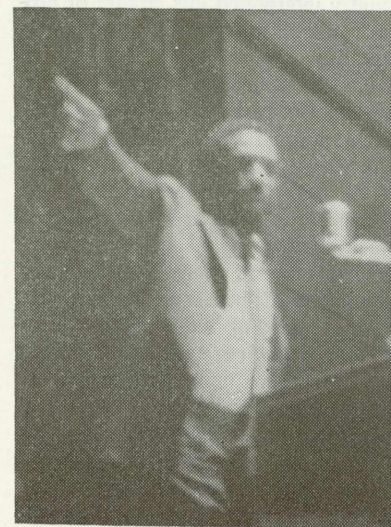
Mr. Gregory berated those Americans who make a concentrated effort to eulogize the greatness of the country. He pointed out, and rightly so, eulogies are for the dead, and America is not dead (just yet). I didn't have any argument with this (in fact, I didn't have much argument with anything he said). America needs help, work, and intelligent understanding, not pretty little flags plastered on every conceivable surface.

Mr. Gregory spent a great deal of his lecture on the power of youth (or would it be better to say potential power?), and how to organize to use it. In fact, if he had an ultimate message it would have to be organization. If youth would only get together and apply political pressure we could not only lower the voting age, we could eventually solve all social ills. My argument for this is simply that it's not

as simple as all that. Even if youth could agree on the goals it wanted it isn't conceivable that everyone would agree on how to achieve those goals. In no mean time youth would have as many factions as the SDS and not to be trite but united we stand . . .

Dick Gregory was an engaging, entertaining speaker with a lot on his mind and the ability to convey his thoughts to an audience. Those of us who heard him came away not only entertained but with a better understanding of a man and his race; and that's not bad for one dollar.

—Susan Rich



— Photo by Marty Hauserman
 DICK GREGORY

Letters To The Editor

To the editor:

This is a statement to the students of L.V.C. President Sample has already stated that the students are stealing from the Book Store. Stealing from the Book Store is stealing from all of the students. But, the students laughed and the thief now has the idea that the laughter implied consent. So, this "person" with what he considers the consent of the student body has moved to the Dining Hall where he is stealing from individual students. The article that was stolen was worth \$5.00 or less and can be replaced, but if I had had a test after the meal and had not had the stolen article, I would have failed that test. I don't know how many other students can fail a major test and still make a respectable grade in a course. But, I am not one of them. Where does the student body stand on an issue that does affect them directly and that they can do something about. Several of the leaders of the Moratorium have told me that the U.S. should take care of its own problems before it takes care of other countries problems. So I ask them to help take care of L.V.C. problems before they try to take care of the U.S.'s problems.

William C. Hafer, Jr.

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.



HOMECOMING QUEEN CANDIDATES: from left to right, Barbara Warwick, a biology major from East Brunswick, New Jersey with a penchant for water sports; Nancy Alber, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, a French major and a member of the band front; Margaret Walker, a former Miss York County from New Cumberland, Pennsylvania and an elementary education major; Nancy Nicodemus, a math major from Fredrick, Maryland with talent in music as well; Lynn Gavett, a cheerleader and El Ed major from Harrisburg; Connie Givler, a cheerleader and English major from Dallastown, Pennsylvania; Kay Forker, a medical technology major from Harrisburg, and a cheerleader; and, not pictured, Alison Doney, an El Ed major from Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.

Statement Due Nov. 3

Moratorium May Force Nixon Move

by Glenn Phelps

The activities of Vietnam Moratorium Day are now over a week in the past. Some of the initial excitement of that day has worn off to the extent that now, perhaps, one can discover what exactly did occur on that very singular day.

Using college campuses as their focal point the Moratorium Committee hoped that the activities would spread to other areas, i.e. the business community. It was also made clear that all activities should avoid violence and center instead upon community work which would serve to educate those who have an uninformed opinion about the evils of the war.

Nixon Gives Impetus

The Moratorium appeared to have difficulty in expanding its base out from the campuses as the planned day approached. Then President Nixon issued his statement that the moratorium day activities would not affect him in the least. Immediately, anti-Viet Nam sympathizers from all walks of life allied themselves with the Moratorium. Even the committee itself was surprised at the astronomical growth the movement felt in the three weeks after the President's statement. How many, then, participated in the day? Was the day a success? These questions must be answered for the moratorium to have any meaning. Enthusiasm and excitement which often make demonstrations seem meaningful dissipate rather quickly, but concrete action has lasting effects. Will any such effects result?

As expected, nearly every campus in America observed the moratorium in rallies, vigils, death marches, petitions, reading lists of the dead, and canvassing. Many rallies featured such noted speakers as Gene McCarthy, George McGovern, Mark Hatfield, and Charles Goodell.

Protests a Constant

However, one thing must be kept in perspective: no matter how widespread and organized the student protests were they can have little effect on American policy. The reason is simple: college protests against the war are a constant. They are nothing new. They did serve to show that it is more than militants who oppose the war, but that by itself does not carry much weight with the administration.

What did impress the policy-makers was expansion of the anti-war feeling to doctors, lawyers, clergy, businessmen, and housewives: 500,000 assembled in the Boston Common. Well over one million assembled in New York City. These were gatherings of voting Americans—a condition that could not be ignored by Nixon. Interesting indeed was the sight of Bill Moyers, LBJ's former press secretary telling a large group of Wall Street corporation leaders that he now "saw the light."

One disturbing aspect is the strategy of taking to the streets to oppose the war. To many pundits this indicates a breakdown of American democracy. To the extent that the participants exhibited mass pressure outside of the ballot box it could be somewhat unhealthy. But it must be remembered that our election system emphasizes candidates rather than issues; the voter rarely knows what he is voting for,

only for whom. Peaceful demonstrations like the Moratorium may be healthy in the long run by making our political parties more issue-oriented.

The Moratorium Committee has already issued directives for November thirteenth to fifteenth. Most of what has been suggested is similar to that done in October. The event will be over two days, however, and will include a march on Washington.

November third is the key date to determine whether the Moratorium has aided the cause of peace. President Nixon will deliver an important address on Viet Nam. Many guesses have been advanced and the prognosis here is that Nixon will announce a speeded up withdrawal schedule, possibly with as many as 300-350,000 men to be brought home by the end of 1970. It is the feeling here that Nixon has long seen the mistake of Viet Nam, hence it is doubtful that the Moratorium has affected his decision mightily. October fifteenth did indicate that the people demand more from him in ending the war.

Militants May React

If he announces a further withdrawal the November Moratorium will not approach the vast scale of this month's. If Nixon does not announce a withdrawal, the march on Washington threatens to draw the more militant anti-war elements — an event which could nullify much of the beneficial effect of the Moratorium. America is growing tired of violence both in Viet Nam and at home; it is hoped that the Moratorium Committee will recognize that fact and hold tight rein on its militants.

Homecoming Activities Highlight Weekend

This year's Homecoming Activities are being planned by a special committee under the direction of Bob Holbrook. There will be a variety of activities scheduled for both students and guests.

Thursday night there will be a torchlight parade which will take on a pep rally flavor. The football players

will also be introduced to the student body.

Friday night will debut the annual Wig and Buckle Society play, "A Day in the Death of Joe Egg." Heading the cast is James Bowman, while Dianne Bates is in the leading female role. The play should prove an unusual experience; it has been called a "black" comedy. It will begin in Engle Hall at 8 p.m., with an admission of one dollar.

At 9:30 Saturday morning the Pow-

der Puff football game will be played in the quad area. At 1:30 the Flying Dutchmen will host Moravian in football. After the game various clubs and organizations will sponsor open-houses. In the evening at eight the play will again be presented and at nine the homecoming dance will begin.

Capping the week's activities will be a concert by the New Colony Six beginning in the gym at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.

Carlisle

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

issues being protested. Almost all along the column the onlookers taunts were returned with "V" signs and smiles. This seemed only to infuriate the hecklers more, apparently indicating how deep their misunderstanding goes. They can't even understand peace. Fortunately there was no violence, thanks mainly to the calm disposition of the marchers and the fully-equipped riot police on every corner.

Despite the abundance of hecklers, I would call the march a success. A large majority of the onlookers were either silently neutral or smilingly sympathetic. I would place the largest group in the latter category. Elderly women all along the route smiled from windows and returned the "V" sign. One noteworthy incident occurred in the return candle march when a small group of extremely old women stood on the steps of a rest home, smiled, and stood holding burning candles showing their support for the cause of peace. Along the entire route small children ran, gave the peace sign, and stood with candles. It was these sights which were memorable for all who were involved—the little extras which don't make most papers but show that the cause is not utterly hopeless.

JAMES BOWMAN

Argumentum Fistulatorium

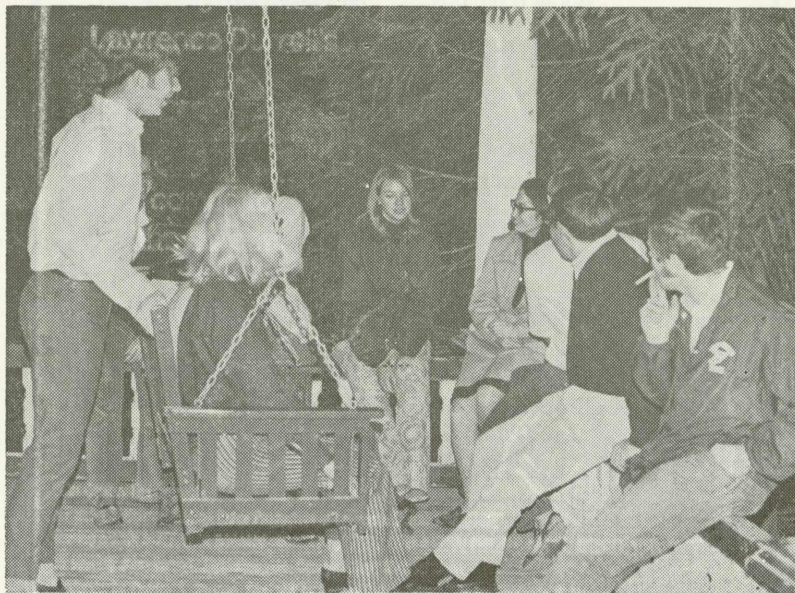
As a more or less disinterested observer—though I marched for the advantage of the safety in numbers—I thought it might be of value to record my impressions of what must bear the doubtful distinction of being the first protest march in modern memory to take place in Lebanon, Pa. Stranger things have happened, no doubt, but one must allow that students of Lebanon Valley College marching in protest is one of the more anomalous.

The protest began, of course, with the reading of the names. It was doubtless done with the best of intentions, but reading the names of 40,000 dead men has always struck me as something of a paradox: tediously morbid as one may say. I don't know if tedium and morbidity together make a self-contradiction, but it would seem so. I believe that in reference to metaphysical poetry the phenomenon is called oxymoron. The readers, not surprisingly, emphasized the morbidity over the tedium. There is a certain amount of sentimentality in undertaking such an exercise; the sort that is impressed by the fact that each of these names once belonged to a human being. I was so impressed until I realized that feeling sorry for John P. Smith from Omaha because his buddies used to call him Jack, and he loved animals, and he wanted to be a doctor, and his luck ran out is as misleading as sentiment generally is. I don't doubt that name-reading is an effective protest for those who can be induced to think in terms of sentiment, but it is not a truthful protest. Hundreds of millions of Jack Smiths have died in wars no more sensible than this one—why not read the names of the million-odd men who died in World War I? I feel a good deal sorer for them. The history of the world is nothing too much more than a great bloodbath, and here we are feeling sorry for another one of the crowd be-

cause we happen to fantasize around his name. Worse than that, he was probably a superpatriot anyway, goddamn greenberet with a collection of Vietnamese ears who used to notch his weapon with every one he killed. If anybody deserved to get it, man, Jack Smith deserved to get it. No, that's bitterer than I want to be—we'll give old Jack the benefit of the doubt and let him be a good, average American kid who learned to do as he was told and did it. Still no reason to be sentimental about another drop in the sea. The only reason for reading names would seem to be that one should feel sorry for them all, not *en masse*, but individually; Jack Smith and Joe Smith and Pete Smith. But regretting the death of each one, unlike the intellectual regret of the mass, is more of an emotional burden than anyone can stand—you couldn't do it if you wanted to. If I'm sorry for Jack, I'm a lot sorer for my friends and even for the fact that I have to leave the country or go to jail to escape the same fate—just don't bug me about Jack, it happens, that's the way it is: read the obituary column every day and practice feeling sorry for those strangers, there's no real difference: there will always be Cullodens and Canaes and Khe Sans.

But I am a whistler from the dark. Don't ask for my emotions—they've got all they can handle—but here am I if you need a good man to inveigh against injustice—nice and abstract injustice is, and I've got the draft leering over my shoulder to add just the right amount of emotional fervor to the argument. Unfortunately, much the same kind of thing applies to the moratorium — sentimentality or self-interest: probably the latter. If you're going to stop everything for a day about Vietnam, there's enough going on under the sun that is as bad or worse that you could take every day off and not have enough for your protest. But, more out of curiosity than anything else, I marched.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)



—Photo by John Lester

CLIO GIRLS AND their guests relax on the porch of the Clio House after an open house two weeks ago. Open houses will also be a part of this weekend's Homecoming Festivities.

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Lanese Concerto Debut This Sunday

MUSIC

by Michael Reidy

On Sunday, November 23 at 3:00 p.m., the LVC Symphony will give the first performance of the Piano Concerto by Mr. Thomas A. Lanese, Associate Professor of Strings, Conducting and Theory. The soloist will be Mr. William H. Fairlamb, also of the Department of Music.

The work was requested by Mr. Fairlamb, for whom Mr. Lanese had written several shorter piano pieces. The concerto was begun two years ago at the composer's summer home in Maine, and sketches for the entire work were completed in a year's time. As is the practice with many composers, a second piano part was written, from which the orchestration was derived.

The concerto is classically ordered and thus, has three movements. The first is in Sonata Allegro form—having three sections, an exposition; development; and a recapitulation, followed by a long coda. The concerto is at once lyric and rhythmic. It's great emphasis is on melody. The second theme is a broad song-like melody which is first played by the piano and then repeated by the piano and orchestra together. A brief recapitulation leads to a coda which diminishes into a quiet ending which suggests the beginning of the movement.

The second movement, Larghetto, is a contrapuntal meditation. It is quiet and slow using piano-orchestra dialogues to state and repeat themes: the piano first plays the primary theme, then the orchestra repeats it; the second theme is played by the orchestra then repeated by the piano. Several short cadenzas are encountered and once again a soft passage concludes the movement.

The third movement is Allegro and uses the full forces of the orchestra. The theme is nearly a dance—light and gay—and rhythmic. The second section, meno mosso, parodies a waltz with the use of exaggerated beats and a melody, which, if it were in a major key could sound familiar. The piano carries the waltz and then it is repeated by the bassoons. A piano cadenza leads into a restatement of the principle theme and enters into a brief fugato with full orchestra. The driving motion culminates with a long coda which is a "jazzy vivace" with heavy brass orchestration. Two stabbing notes conclude the concert.

Mr. Fairlamb describes the concerto a "very challenging, constantly interesting and very exciting." He adds, jokingly, that the score is one of Mr. Lanese most legible manuscripts. Mr. Fairlamb has only two regrets concerning the concerto, one is that it will only be performed once, and secondly that being so modern and complex he will use a score rather than perform by memory. Never the less, the performance will, no doubt, be memorable.

Other major compositions by Mr. Lanese include a Symphony for Band; a Symphony for Orchestra; a Clarinet-Viola Trio; a Viola Concerto and a Mass for Chorus, Orchestra and Soloists.

Also on the program for the afternoon will be *The Suite from Carmen* by Georges Bizet and *Three Dances from Gayne* by Aram Khachaturian.

DRAMA

by Thomas Hostetter

In this area, the presentation of any play by a professional itinerant company is almost an historic event.

Almost. Last week, I saw, along with a by no means impressive smattering of others, the advent in Hershey Theatre of the renowned *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, winner of the 1968 New York Drama Critics Award and the Tony Award for Best Play. For the benefit of those who have not heard of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* (and those who could not care less if they had), a few words of explanation might be in order. Author Tom Stoppard has borrowed two of the classic nonentities in the history of drama (c.f. Hamlet's faintly sinister false friends in that Shakespearean tragedy) and made them the central characters in an astonishingly witty, sometimes brilliant, and sometimes plodding play.

Universal Figures

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are two faceless boobs who not only don't know where they are or what they're doing there, but who also are not sure which of them is which. They are mere instruments—and quite expendable ones at that—in the hands of those who wield power. Are they moderns then? Universal figures? So Stoppard, it appears, would have us believe: "... the fact that they die without ever really understanding why they lived makes them somehow cosmic." Be that as it may, the Laurel-Hardy-like duo are certainly funny. Through them, the author does marvelous things with illogical logic (or logical illogic), language, and word play, and his total conception of the piece within the Hamlet framework is ingenious to say the least.

Production at Fault

Nevertheless, I was not left, initially at any rate, with a totally favorable impression of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern*. It does bog down unmistakably in the final act, a result of over-extended length and over-elaboration of theme. After seeing it, I reread certain sections of the play and discovered, surprisingly enough, that my appreciation grew rather than dwindled. Needless to say, this led me to conclude that most of my reservations were due to the inadequacies of the particular production than of the play itself. For the most part, I was neither held spellbound nor profoundly moved, reactions which some critics claimed were inevitable. What seemed like pretention at first appeared, on second thought, to be generally due to an insensitive performance by Clebert Ford as Guildenstern, who was in an overzealous attempt to help drive home the author's point; succeeded only in alienating at least this viewer. Mr. Ford's lack of subtlety and nuance made me uneasy during the play, but only afterward did I realize how totally destructive it had been. On the other hand, John Church made an admirable *Rosencrantz*, giving a performance both well-controlled and finely shaded. Also noteworthy were Robert Burr, a traveling actor a la Mephistopheles, and his troupe of pornography-dispensing players. As for the characters left over from *Hamlet*, they are played only for pastiche effect, the easy way out. To be or not to be was the question. They simply weren't.

It was a pity that the performance was not better attended (only about five hundred people were there). Perhaps the numbers would have been more impressive if the Chapel Policy Committee had had the foresight to include it in their program of convocations.

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

October 23

Hill Theatre (Camp Hill), film—"War and Peace" part 1, continuing through Oct. 28

Hershey Sports Arena, concert—Johnny Mathis

NET Festival—channel 33, "Three By Martha Graham," American Modern Dance, 8:30 pm.

October 24

Electric Factory (2201 Arch St., Philadelphia), concert—Byrds and Cat Fish

Harrisburg Area Community College, films—"Triumph of the Will" and "Night and Fog"

NET Playhouse—channel 33, "The Battle of Culloden," 8:30 pm.

Critique—channel 33, The New York Rock and Roll Ensemble, 10:30 pm.

October 25

Franklin and Marshall College, film—"Pretty Poison," 8:30 pm.

Electric Factory (2201 Arch St., Philadelphia), concert—Byrds and Cat Fish

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon), film—"The Man Without a Body," plus ???

Bucknell University, play—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:30 pm.

Cedar Crest College, play—"The Second Man"

October 26

Franklin and Marshall College, film—"Pretty Poison," 7:30 pm.

Bucknell University, lecture—Dr. Richard Poirier from Rutgers University, 2:30 pm.

NET Festival—channel 33, "Three by Martha Graham," American Modern Dance, 7:30 pm.

October 27

Bucknell University, lecture—"The Social Scientific Rediscovery of Religious Consciousness," Dr. Robert

N. Bellah from the University of California, Berkeley, 8:00 pm.

October 28

Millersville State College, lecture—Arthur C. Clarke

October 29

Hill Theatre (Camp Hill), film—"War and Peace," Part II, continuing through Nov. 4

Cedar Crest College—The African Dance Company of Ghana, 8:00 pm.

October 30

Bucknell University, play—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 2:30 pm.

Franklin and Marshall College, play—"Tiny Alice," 8:30 pm., continuing through Nov. 8

NET Festival—channel 33, "Act Now," documentary of the American Conservatory Theatre, 9:00 pm.

October 31

Civic Center (34th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia), 3rd Quaker City Rock Festival concert—Janis Joplin, Joe Cocker, B. B. King and Santana

Harrisburg Area Community College, lecture-demonstration—Jose Greco, 8:00 pm.

Hershey Community Theatre, ballet—National Ballet (Canada), 8:15 pm.

Franklin and Marshall College, concert—Guarneri String Quartet, 8:30 pm.

NET Playhouse—channel 33, "Glory! Hallelujah!" by A. M. Balow, concerns first 3 days of the Civil War, performed by the American Conservatory Theatre, 8:30 pm.

November 1

Civic Center (34th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia), 3rd Quaker City Rock Festival concert—Canned Heat, Chicago (C.T.A.), the Youngbloods and Santana

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon), film—"Boy's Prison"

November 2

Franklin and Marshall College, film—"The L-Shaped Room," 7:30 pm.

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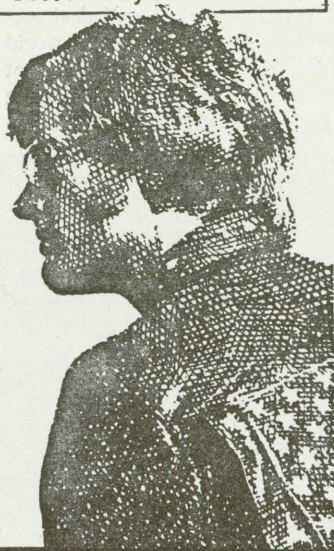
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LVC Wins Over Muhlenberg On Defense, Probert Sweeps

by Bill Elander

Led by a highly charged defense, Lebanon Valley crept past Muhlenberg Saturday, 13-12. The defense, headed by Dave Murphy, intercepted a pass for a touchdown and provided another spectacular goal line stand.

The Dutchmen took an early lead when Roger Probert ran 30 yards for a touchdown. After a Holbrook conversion, the score was seven to nothing.

After a Mule touchdown in which a two-point conversion attempt failed, Jeff Hersey intercepted a pass on the 22 yard line and went in to score. Muhlenberg's final score came in the fourth quarter, but they again failed to make the two-point conversion and provided LVC with the one point margin.

The high point of the offense was the talented running of Roger Probert. Relatively inactive the first two games, he broke loose and, besides his touchdown run, went over 50 yards for another score, but that play was called back because of a clipping penalty.

The Valley line improved but the quarterback still was rushed and did not always have enough time to throw. The passing attack will have to get better, although Greg Teter showed some of last year's form.

The defense was again impressive. Besides Murphy's spirited playing, Ed Thomas again turned in a good job, as did Jim Iatesta, Jim Grube, and George Morse. Freshman Tony Calabreeze did a fine job on kickoffs, cutting off many potential runbacks.

For the second time in three games, LVC has held an opponent within their own five-yard line. With the Mules in possession of the ball on the Valley two-yard line with a first down, the Dutchmen pushed them back to the four-yard line and saved the game.

FOOTBALL STANDINGS MAC

	Southern Conference				
	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
LVC	3	0	0	26	15
Dickinson	3	1	0	97	50
J. Hopkins	3	1	0	109	69
Moravian	2	2	0	63	50
Ursinus	2	2	0	42	40
W. Md.	1	1	0	31	28
PMC Coll.	1	2	0	26	63
Sw'thmore	1	2	0	40	84
F&M	1	3	0	52	83
Muhlenberg	1	3	0	80	50
Haverford	0	3	0	12	109



- Photo by John Lester

JOHN GILLMAN, HARVEY GREGORY, and JIM REBHORN break to the front early. The cross-country team enjoys a 3-1 record, the only loss coming against Franklin & Marshall. During this Saturday's football game the team will host Philadelphia Textile.

LAMBERT BOWL BALLOTING

In defeating Muhlenberg, LVC has moved for the first time this year into the top ten vote-getters for The Lambert Bowl, symbol of Eastern Small-College football supremacy. With 33 votes, LVC is still behind Wilke (80), St. Lawrence (72), King's Point (56), and Clarion State (36).

Dutchmen Battle Greyhounds In LVC Homecoming Game

by Bill Elander

Homecoming is a tradition-filled time and one of the oldest of these traditions is an action-packed football game. Through the past these games have proven to be the most exciting and the most suspenseful.

The game that showed the spirit of homecoming the best was the match in 1944. With football being suspended because of a shortage of men during the war, the game seemed doomed. But an adventurous group of students formed their own teams and played the game. The day students played the dormitories with the dorms defeating the day students 26-0.

One of the most suspenseful homecoming games was with PMC in 1947. The game was played to a 0-0 tie, with an LVC touchdown run called back and a Valley fumble on the PMC one-yard line.

The next year the Dutchmen lost a heartbreaker to Albright 19-13. Behind 13-6 in the fourth quarter, LVC scored a tying touchdown with minutes to go. Their hopes were soon squashed when Albright returned the kickoff 95 yards to win the game.

In a sea of mud, Valley overcame Moravian 19-18 in 1953. They trailed 12-0 in the third quarter but rallied to overcome the Greyhounds. LVC beat Moravian again on homecoming in 1956 14-0, under similar conditions.

Coach McHenry's first year saw Valley come from behind 16-7 for a homecoming victory. The Red Devils played extremely rough ball, being assessed 142 yard in penalties.

Thus homecoming has always produced an exciting brand of football. With Saturday's game against Moravian, the tradition of good football promises to be upheld.

Moravian's Offense To Threaten Valley Three Game Streak

by Bill Elander

Undefeated in three games, LVC faces on Saturday a tough Moravian squad. The Greyhounds, possessing a strong running attack and good linebackers and defensive linemen, are 2-2 this season but pose the biggest threat the Dutchmen have faced this year.

Moravian is extremely strong in offense. Their passing has been adequate and they have a fine set of receivers. They have powerful, hard-hitting running backs who fight for extra yardage.

On defense, the Greyhounds have a tough defensive line and a good brace of linebackers. They are very effective against a running offense. Although the backs are better than average, the pass defense seems to be weak, with PMC hitting on a long touchdown pass.

LVC must concentrate on stopping the potent running and passing threat. The defensive line, led by Dave Murphy and Ed Thomas has kept pressure on the quarterback consistently and has done a good job against running attacks. The secondary has also done a fine job, intercepting many key passes, one by Jeff Hersey against Muhlenberg for a touchdown. Terry Light has also done well, intercepting three passes.

Offensively, LVC must take advantage of the weak pass defense. Although Walt Frankowski and Craig Werner have done well, no real passing attack has formed. Greg Teter has shown the ability to haul in aeriels but more experience in the backfield is needed.

The running has improved substantially. Roger Probert ran for one touchdown and had a 65-yard run called back. With Tom Koons and Tony DeMarco, the running should improve even more Saturday.

Last year LVC, undefeated at the time, had its momentum broken up by a 28-7 loss to Moravian. The Dutchmen must get past this game if they are to become the champions they have the potential to be.



- Photo by John Lester

WEDGE FORMS AS Tony Rubbo returns a Muhlenberg kickoff. Rubbo's habit of taking kicks and punts on the run may produce a long return which, with Valley's tough defense and weak attack, could provide the margin of victory against Moravian.



- Photo by John Lester

BARBARA HALL, high scorer for the Valley girls, intercepts an enemy pass. The Valley girls have charged to a 7-1-1 record, their best ever. The team boasts several candidates for all-star recognition, among them Miss Hall, Jan Garber, Janice Schuster, Bobbie Harro, and Joey Yeagley.

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Based on "The Alexandria Quartet" by Lawrence Durrell, Music by Jerry Goldsmith, Panavision Color by De Luxe

SIG

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Moratorium Day at LVC

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

panels, or holding discussions on the war during class time. Faculty response to the Moratorium was positive, and the petition calling for "excused cuts in order to participate in the Moratorium activities" was passed by the faculty with only three dissenters.

Perhaps the most dramatic event of the day was the much-disputed Peace March through Lebanon on Wednesday morning. Chairman Bob Weller carried through a well-organized and solemn procession of 150-200 students dressed as "straight" as possible and

preceded by the American flag. Marching three abreast, "guarded" by Lebanon policemen, the procession proceeded in silence to the Post Office where Dr. Wethington proffered a prayer for peace. The effect on the citizens of Lebanon (the marchers were met by relative silence) was, at worst, neutral.

The canvassing and distribution of copies of Goodell's Bill at shopping centers went well, according to Greg Thomas, chairman. Many LVC students also travelled to Dickinson

Wednesday afternoon to participate in the march on the War College. Those participating declared this a "real experience."

All students were confronted with at least one grim aspect of the Viet Nam War through the reading of the list of war dead, held on the chapel steps. This effective proceeding began at midnight, October 14 and concluded at midnight on the fifteenth.

The day's activities were concluded with a Memorial Service for the War Dead in the College Chapel.

What now? The Moratorium Committee is organizing for next month, paying special attention to the Student Mobilization Committee's proposed March on Washington on November 14 and 15.

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to paraphrase someone famous.

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-Photo by John Lester

GREG SCOTT ARGUES FOR the allotment of greater funds to immediate student concerns. The conflict between this point of view and the one advocating continued apportionment of student fees toward a student center was much in evidence at the recent panel on student funds.

Area Pastor

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

for intelligent commitment by all the people.

Reactions to Rev. Longenecker's protest were many and varied. Some were content to shout cat calls from windows of passing automobiles, while others came to address the pastor personally. One man, with a son serving in Vietnam, was deeply concerned with the protest. Rev. Longenecker explained that his protest was against the situation, not the individuals in the armed forces. He wants everyone freed from the insanity of war. Another man, about to enlist in the armed forces, found the Reverend's stand to be un-American. He even went as far as to support the idea of "my country, right or wrong," unless it meant serving a tyrant. Rev. Longenecker could

only maintain that some people know before such a time comes that we are headed in the wrong direction. Other people expressed complete approval of Rev. Longenecker's stand and wished others would show the same courage.

This is not the first demonstration in which Rev. Longenecker has participated. He was also active in civil rights demonstrations in Harrisburg a few years ago. This opportunity to meet social problems head on through a meaningful demonstration is, in the opinion of the pastor, an important part in the life of every American citizen. He is convinced that he made an effective statement by his protest on October 15, and intends to become further involved in demonstrations of this kind.

Argumentum Fistulatorium

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

For the seven-eighths of you who weren't there, it was an experience not to be missed. There is something about marching in the midst of double-breasted blazers and the aroma of Jade East that just isn't convincing. We should have marched along spelling out PROTEST — brought the band along to play a swinging arrangement of "We shall Overcome." But it set the tone for the day. All washed and scrubbed, we marched like a Sunday-school class up Eighth street to the post office. We were instructed by a worried chief of police to refrain from "sarcastic remarks," giving passersby the finger—things like that. He didn't want any trouble and he didn't get any—I don't think anyone got any. In keeping with the Sunday-school syndrome, we were prayed over at the post office by L. Elbert Wethington. A professor, who shall remain nameless, wondered afterwards if, being on sabbatical, the good Doctor were allowed to pray. But of course he did, civil disobedient that he is. I don't have to tell you about the prayer, if you've been at LVC as long as a month, you could have written it yourself. Dr. Wethington expressed concern lest the deaths in Vietnam be in vain; one would suppose that he shouldn't be

protesting unless he thought the deaths had been in vain.

Anyway, we marched back in perfect formation, and the closest thing to a sarcastic remark was that if anything needs praying over, it's the postal system. The grateful police chief officially thanked us and sent us on our way. I don't think that the citizens of Lebanon were too awfully impressed, except, perhaps, for the fact that these were the first Communists they'd actually seen.

But I don't think that the march was entirely without usefulness. In the same way that the whole peace movement has been useful, it has contributed to the fashion and the fashion is what will ultimately bring peace if anything will. No one can be fashionable and hold out for winning the war anymore, not even Richard Nixon. Let us just hope that humanitarianism—if not narcissism—remains fashionable for a while.

Addendum to ARGUMENTUM FISTULATORIUM the first: I have come to the conclusion that criticism is also and above all therapeutic—does wonders for the ego to suppose that you're that much smarter than those you criticize: that's enough of a reason to write it.

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Newsfronts

Academic & Administrative . . .

The chapel convocation committee welcomes any suggestions of programs planned by departments or organizations that may be considered for chapel credit second semester. The student representatives are Jim Grube, Bob Holbrook, and Beth Robinson.

* * * *

Based on experience of recent years, it is estimated that mid-semester grade reports will be prepared for distribution shortly prior to the Thanksgiving Vacation. Student copies for freshmen will be mailed to parents or guardians; those of other students will be sent to advisers who will distribute to students at times and according to procedures which the advisers will determine. Grade reports will not be available at the Office of the Registrar.

Letter grades will be recorded for all courses, including those taken on a pass-fail basis. These grades will be converted to the P/F for the final semester report.

Social & Cultural . . .

The International Liason Project of the American Educational Theatre Association will sponsor a Year-Around Program for students who wish to take courses in theatre. This program will commence in the fall of 1970; it will be in cooperation with the Schiller College Center in Berlin, West Germany. The program will be on a semester basis, and students may study for a semester, academic year, or summer. Students will be provided with opportunities to go on study tours to Dresden, Prague, and Vienna. Credit will be offered for transfer to the United States, and courses will be taught in English. Anyone interested in this program may obtain additional information at the Foreign Language Office.

* * * *

The water color paintings of Mr. Milford H. Patterson, an architect from Harrisburg, will be on display in Carnegie Lounge from November 1-20. Mr. Patterson developed his artistic skill while attending the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania and studying under George Dawson. His paintings feature architectural themes and perspective delineation.

* * * *

Phi Lambda Sigma Fraternity will present The Magnificent Men and The Intruders in concert on Friday, November 15, at 8:30 P.M. Tickets are \$3.00 per person and may be purchased through Philo, Hammond Hall.

* * * *

It seems LVC has a new spiritual resident to join the likes of the Red Avenger. Sgarbo is his name, and he is the practicing spirit of Kreider Hall. Unlike the Red Avenger, he manifests himself in spirit form, striking now and then with graffiti. The counselors and janitors have tried vigorously to end the reign of this newcomer by erasing his signature from the walls. Sgarbo's answer—"You can erase my name, but not my spirit."

* * * *

There will be a Green Blotter meeting on Thursday, November 6, at 7:00 p.m. in Carnegie Lounge. The meeting is for those who are now members. All interested in joining should deliver their manuscripts to the English office.

* * * *

The L-Club raised \$375 at Saturday's game with Moravian to help finance a scoreboard. The goal of the drive was \$2,000. Anyone wishing to donate should contact Coach McHenry in his office.

Athletic . . .

After Wilkes College lost a football game October 18, breaking a 32 game winning streak, their coach was interviewed by CBS sports.

Asked about his greatest thrill of the past four years, he told a nationwide radio audience that it was the 1966 game against Lebanon Valley. Wilkes won in the last seconds as a freshman quarterback threw a 75 yard touchdown pass before a stunned Valley crowd.

* * * *

LVC's three game winning streak was broken Saturday as a powerful Moravian team shut out the Dutchmen 17 to 0. With a powerful running attack, the Greyhounds blew holes in the defensive line, despite a fine job by Jim Iatesta, who recovered two fumbles and made many key plays. Quarterback Taki Bobatas was constantly rushed and was given no time to formulate a passing attack, despite an impressive job by Greg Teter.

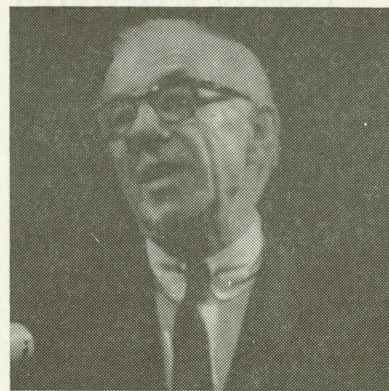
HACC SERIES CLOSES WITH SPOCK

by Barbara Andrews

Dr. Benjamin Spock finished up Impact Week at Harrisburg Area Community College by speaking for an hour and a half last Monday night, Oct. 20, on the subject of the Vietnam War and related issues. The famed baby doctor, who was released from jail in July after successfully appealing his two-year sentence on conspiracy charges, laughed and talked to the audience in what he said was a "confidential mood."

Dr. Spock began his speech by naming three counts on which he felt the present involvement of the United States in Vietnam to be illegal: first, the breaking of U.S. promises to the Vietnamese people when we first stepped in and set up the puppet government of Diem in 1956; second, the failure of President John Kennedy to

go to the U.N. for mediation in 1960 with the first of the Viet Cong revolt (instead sending over 20,000 "military advisors"); and last, the escalation of the war by President Lyndon Johnson following the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1965. Dr. Spock pointed out that Johnson had been the "peace" candidate in the presidential election of 1964, and that he himself had campaigned for him.



Dr. Spock called the 1965 escalation a "betrayal of trust" which the American people had placed in Johnson at his election. Spock went on to comment on the fact that, at the trials at Nuremberg of the German war criminals, the accused men were not excused from their crimes against humanity by arguing that they were merely obeying orders from their superior officers in a time of war. He compared this with the present persecution of dissenters against the war who claim that it is immoral, and a crime against humanity. Nevertheless, Dr. Spock said that he advocated violence only as a last resort to be used after all other methods had been tried and found impotent. He pointed out that the ultimate goal of any movement, such as the peace movement, is to win people over to your own side. Violence and other illegal methods are only excusable after all other legal possibilities have been fully exploited.

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 6

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, October 31, 1969

JOE EGG: SUNNY SIDE UP

Homecoming Play A Landmark In Drama At LVC

by Michael Reidy

A perfect judge will read each work of Wit
With the same spirit that its author writ;
Survey the whole, nor seek slight faults to find
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind;
Nor lose, for that malignant dull delight
The generous pleasure to be charmed with Wit.

—Alexander Pope

While it seems to be the thing to do to call contemporary theatre pedantic, unimaginative and generally boring; it would also seem that the way to stimulate a higher quality of drama in this country, would be not to throw out all conventions and traditions of the Western Stage, but rather, to criticize and try to revise what we have.

This is the age of revolutions—at least those which promote such events take great pride in calling them revolutions—and this seems to be an acceptable excuse. However, briefly surveying the history of the theatre it can be noted that the greatest steps in the advancement of dramatic tradition were merely the top steps in an evolutionary process rather than something great, new, wonderfully radical and different.

It is probably for this reason that a show like *Hair* was a smash while so many of its imitators were failures. But then one wonders just how much *Hair* the public will want to look at. While there is much to be said for the ideas in *Hair* regarding staging and the genre of music used, it remains a fact that theatre of this nature does not have the universal appeal which is necessary to sustain shows of this type for any appreciable length of time.

But, to dismiss modern theatre in terms of popularity and financial success alone is to ignore the goings-on behind the scene (as it were), for many

of the lesser-known and less "successful" shows (at least unsuccessful in this country) have contributed greatly to the development of theatre.

One such show is Peter Nichols' *A Day in the Death of Joe Egg*. The play is about a ten year-old child who is a hopeless spastic and has nothing but a life of dormancy (vitch ist efen lower than vegetable) to which to look forward. When we look at *Joe Egg* it is impossible not to realize that it is a play, for this seems to be what Mr. Nichols was striving. While it would usually be considered ludicrous to flaunt banners which read "Hire the handicapped: they're fun to watch," Mr. Nichols not only manages to do this tastefully, but totally excuses it by revealing that he is the real-life father of a spastic vegetable.

Each of the five non-vegetables in the play—whom we, from time to time, suspect are fruits and/or mixed nuts—give a direct speech to the audience and tell how they react to the ideas of the treatment of the crippled and mentally retarded. The characters show that the problem is not black and white, but gray—and they seem to indicate that this grayness is a result of the involvement that they feel

with Joe. However, by reminding the audience that this is only a play (eg., having Joe trizzle out, perfectly normal, to announce intermission) destroys any sympathy that one may have had for the character.

In spite of this, the freeze-all-action-save-that-of-the-speaker-technique does work very well and was handled in such a way that the transition (from the play to the soliloquy and back) was done with a minimal amount of difficulty.

Robert Frey, the director, adds his name to the too short list of people who, after entering an exhausting battle with the cramped conditions offered by the Engle Hall stage, won. Mr. Frey, while achieving a closed-in living-room effect at the same time gave his characters enough movement to show that he hadn't let himself be stifled.

James Bowman is a person whom most of us know of at Valley, but few of us know. It is seldom that a member of a critical staff can be seen in performance. To portray Brian the school teacher-painter-father of Joe Egg, requires not only both comic and dramatic competence, but also a tre-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)



Manipulation of the wineglass was only one of the details through which James Bowman gave Brian greater depth than any character recently on the Engle Hall stage.

—Photo by John Lester

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA
Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 6

Friday, October 31, 1969

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Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
Photography Editor David Stottlemeyer '69
Business Manager Bruce Klinger '70
Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published weekly by the students of Lebanon Valley College except during examination periods and vacations. LA VIE is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Newspaper offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor. Subscriptions are available for \$2.50 per semester. The opinions in the newspaper are those of the editors, and do not represent the official opinion of the College.

Freedom, Apathy, and Community

There are a number of would-be world-movers at LVC these days who find it fashionable to rail against the apathy of the student body, that thoughtless mob with whose minimal co-operation Valley would become the ideal college, Utopia U with alabaster walls, Latin football cheers, and philosopher-deans. These annual exhortations to give-a-damn are irritating: they show little understanding, or even investigation, of the problem; in their impotence they are damnable as the inertia of the mass.

Apathy is natural to Man: bodies at rest tend to remain at rest. Apathy is only human inertia, and not without its uses: public immovability has preserved this country's internal stability for the last century. Like natural objects, man is motivated from without rather than from within. A society founded entirely on individual volition has yet to be proved workable; apathy is an essential internal control for a society which must rely upon itself for order.

What, however, of the community, the college community with order imposed from outside? Apathy comes just as naturally, to the individual but has no real value. Of course, it does no harm either: it is simply there.

Student inertia is a fault only in that it precludes development of one of the great opportunities college offers: the closed school community can be invaluable as an arena for social experimentation. A dozen generations of trying to create a workable community can be compressed into four years. Students can replace their governments monthly, give themselves to anarchy, create splinter governments-in-exile—all with impunity, for the student government is not concerned with the vital aspects of their lives. Considering this, the colleges should, secure in their ultimate control of things, encourage activism and experimentation in student government.

Unfortunately, the distant security which affords such freedom also discourages individuals from worrying too much over a government which only marginally influences their lives: the freedom to act paradoxically brings with it our hobgoblin apathy.

If, as *La Vie* has asserted several times before, a community experience is central to the college experience, student inertia should somehow be overcome. The most direct means of achieving this seems to be reducing our rather sophisticated social structure to a few elemental principles: allow for diversity by according power to several factions rather than to a single agency (why, for example, shouldn't a dissident element be allowed to secede from the government and make a law unto itself?); see that government bodies use their powers to the fullest (students must know that their votes will ultimately affect them); and, above all, to the self-proclaimed activists, concern yourselves with setting an example of commitment rather than dissipating yourselves in complaints about the mass.

These suggestions may produce some minority rule, some abuse of power, and no small amount of confusion, but in our closed world that isn't going to hurt anybody. What they may do is create enough tension and dissatisfaction to produce, perhaps, a viable government, and certainly an appreciation for the interplay of freedom, power, apathy, responsibility.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

IT'S ALL IN THE MIND,
Y' KNOW!

GEORGE HARRISON

Chapel Petition Product of Long-Time Dissent

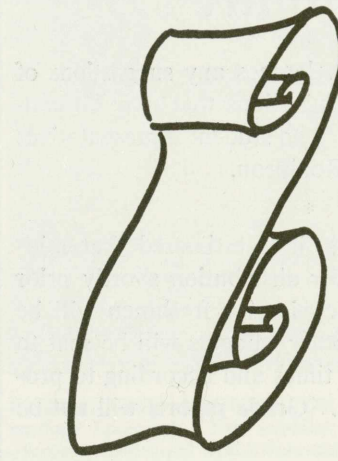
by Marty Hauserman

"We, the undersigned, petition our student representatives of the Chapel Policy Committee to meet with the entire committee at their earliest convenience with the expressed purpose of eliminating the compulsory aspect of the present Chapel Convocation policy."

The preceding statement, signed by 458 students of Lebanon Valley College, was given to Jim Grube, Bob Holbrook, and Beth Robinson at an open meeting of the chapel policy committee. This opinion poll seemed to indicate that 50% of the student body is opposed to the compulsory aspect of the present policy. However, only 14 students appeared at last Thursday's meeting to voice their views. What happened to 95% of those who signed the petition? Granted, some may have had to study for tests, but the majority was not present, and apparently unwilling to back their signatures by following the results of the poll.

Jim Grube clarified a major point of the Chapel policy and as a result the petition accomplished part of its objective. He explained that there is no longer compulsory chapel, i.e. compulsory worship service. The number of Tuesday morning convocations (non-religious services) and cultural events one may attend to obtain the 12 required attendances total 15, three more than the minimum. Thus, through clarification, the elimination of the compulsory chapel (worship service) which the petition demanded has been accomplished. However, the petition-poll is aimed at the compulsory aspect of the entire policy. Therefore, until the present policy jells, the petition will remain dormant.

Some of the signers of the petition believe that the main issue was side-stepped: the elimination of the whole compulsory policy is yet to be obtained. They believe that one should not be compelled to attend chapel or cultural events since the students of Lebanon Valley College are mature enough to pick what is most valuable in getting a liberal arts education. Be-



cause the LVC student is sophisticated enough to educate himself outside of the classroom he thinks that the college does not have the right to decide for him in this area. However, some members of the chapel policy committee believe that the LVC student, compared to other college students, is unsophisticated in attending cultural events such as films, lectures, plays, and recitals. Those committee members cite attendance figures from events in previous years to back their thinking—such events are ignored by a large section of the campus. The consensus of the committee is that until a genuine interest is shown in college cultural offerings, then the present compulsory aspect of the policy will remain in effect.

The compulsory chapel program has always been in disfavor at Lebanon Valley, but it was only last year that common complaints were organized into action. The pre-ministerial students displayed in dramatic fashion their displeasure with compulsory religious service by conducting a letter-writing campaign to the pastors of the surrounding church conferences. The pre-minis asked them to express their opinions about compulsory chapel. Of those that responded, many of whom were LVC trustees, the consensus was overwhelmingly in favor of keeping the mandatory worship-service. The results were given to the chapel program committee. The pre-minis were against compulsory religious services since it contradicts Christian principles. They wore keys on a chain which would symbolically open the door to voluntary chapel services. During this time of demonstration, a petition which asked for the abolition of compulsory religious services was circulated, but later stopped when the pre-minis decided that the letter campaign was enough.

However, the impact of the pre-minis poll spread to *La Vie*, the Faculty-Student Council, and individual students who talked up the elimination of the chapel policy to such an extent that the Board of Trustees decided a new policy should be in effect. With

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Senate Meeting Challenges, Learning Its Role

from Bill Allen
Senate President

Student self-government at Lebanon Valley is now approximately 6 weeks old. Although this is not enough time to give an accurate appraisal of the successes and failures of the system, it is time enough to notice certain trends.

I think the most notable trend is the Senate's responsiveness to the thoughts and desires of the students. Most of the changes made by the Senate have been initiated by students outside the Senate. It is encouraging to see that people are looking at the student government with a critical eye and making suggestions. I think it is also a credit to the Senate in that they are discussing these criticisms and making changes where they think a change of policy would be of benefit to student government.

The greatest problem the Student Senate has faced is how to balance the dilemma between subjectivity and objectivity in its rules and penalties. There are those students who claim that the Senate has too much discretionary power in rendering its de-

cisions. On the other hand there are those students who feel that our rules and penalty system are too rigid and do not allow each offense to be judged on its individual merits and circumstances. As one can imagine, this dilemma will never be resolved to the satisfaction of all people.

It would be easy for the Senate to structure its rules and penalties so that all decisions on all cases were spelled out in black and white with no chance for deviation from what was prescribed. This would create a wall around the Senate protecting it from all criticisms because all their decisions would merely be confirmations of what the rule book had already prescribed.

The Senate, however, has chosen to eliminate this wall of protection and allow itself to make subjective judgments on most of its decisions. Not only does it have discretion as to the type and duration of a penalty as it always had, but it now has the discretion as to how many points it shall give on each individual offense. Although there are maximum and minimum standards, there is enough leeway between the extremes to allow a meaningful and just decision on each individual case. It should be remembered that this subjectivity is always

open to review by appeal to the Executive Committee.

To some, the biggest disappointment of Student Government has been the students' reluctance to report offenses. However, this is not necessarily alarming. It may take years before an attitude can evolve at this school that allows students to report their fellow students. Our government is similar to the honor system in test taking, and we would be unrealistic to expect immediate results. I think that at the moment, the important thing is that the opportunity is present for anyone to report an offense if he deems it necessary. I hope the use of this right will continually increase until we do have a total working student self-government.

Finally, in appraising student reaction to student, I have found that many people think that students and student government are in competition with each other. This is not true. The purpose of student government is not to eliminate all "freedoms" on the campus. Rather it is to protect people's rights from infringement by others. The sooner students realize this and cooperate with the rules of our campus society, the sooner student self-government will reach its full potential.

All The Facts On Chapel

by Rich Thompson

Many students do not seem to fully understand the very basic changes that have been made in the chapel convocation program this year.

Attendance at Tuesday morning programs has not been affected as one would expect of students aware of the requirements and carefully choosing which programs they attend.

They still fill the balcony and the back part of the chapel, read, write letters, sleep, hand in attendance slips for other students, and give every indication that nothing has changed.

Many eagerly signed a petition asking the student representatives on the Chapel convocation committee to work to abolish compulsory chapel, but only fourteen students attended an open meeting of the committee to air their views and listen to the student representatives explain the policy.

Do they really care that much?

Students still speak of cuts as if they were under the old system of required chapel attendance with five cuts allowed. They should be deciding, instead, which twelve programs they will attend.

A student now has sixteen Tuesday morning programs and eight other cultural events from which to choose twelve for attendance during the semester.

However, the committee has given students a broader selection of outside events from which the eight may be chosen: two of four films, two of five recitals, one of two plays, etc.

Schedule Distributed

Altogether there are fifteen outside programs. All have been announced.

A student attending all of the outside events must attend four of the Tuesday morning programs. Of these, seven are convocation programs, which are noted in the bulletin given to students at the beginning of the semester.

There is a distinct difference this year between a convocation program and a worship service. A convocation program does not generally include hymns, prayers, anthems, and scripture readings, as do worship services.

For example, the religion and life

lecture and the Alpha Omega players were convocations, although opening convocation did contain an invocation, a religious vocal solo, and a unison prayer.

This program is **not** chapel as students at Lebanon Valley have known it. There is absolutely **no** compulsory worship, and little required exposure to religious topics.

One Worship Service

Considering that three of the convocations are the faculty lecture, President Sample's lecture, and the Alpha Omega Players, students must face a religiously oriented presentation only once or twice a semester. (Note that the outside programs include a discussion by the Balmer Showers lecturer.)

Worship services are still held and may be used for credit. But compulsory worship, objected to for so long by students who did not like being forced to worship in any particular faith, no longer exists. A program of required cultural events remains.

The committee found itself in a bind at the beginning of the semester, because it had to immediately pick eight outside programs and announce them to students. This will not be the case in the future, because the committee will be able to pick the events ahead of time and announce them at the beginning of the semester.

This transitional period is still not a true reflection of eventual policy, because the Tuesday programs were scheduled before the new policy was approved. The committee members expect that those programs will have more variety in the future.

Chapel Petition

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

their approval, the present Chapel Convocation Committee considered changing the old policy (which allowed 5 cuts a semester and added an hour of credit to the graduation requirements for each unexcused absence.) Since the committee was formed at the end of the school year, it was decided that full implementation of the new policy would take place in two years—1969-1970 a transitional stage and 1970-71 the final stage. Any changes made would be done based on tradition as to provide a guideline for the coming year. Setting up a schedule of speakers would be done over the summer for the fall semester, and the committee would consider further changes when they met in the autumn.

Since the program looks superficially the same as last year—chapel and convocation on Tuesday—many students have continued to gripe about the compulsory aspect of chapel. The recent petition expressed disfavor of compulsory chapel and it was partially "successful" in that it brought to light that mandatory religious service is dead. The petitioners want the next step to be the elimination of the entire compulsory aspect. Whether the petition will be successful depends in part upon increased student activism in campus affairs and the Board of Trustees future assessment of the situation.

Black Film Image Is Symposium Subject

by Paula Stock

The Negro image in American film is the subject selected for study during an all-campus symposium to be held at Lebanon Valley from January 26-28, 1970. Dr. Thomas R. Cripps of Morgan State College in Baltimore will serve as the chairman for the Symposium. Dr. Cripps is one of America's leading experts on the Negro image in film production.

Most of the program will consist of viewing and discussing films, with the purpose of tracing the changing image of the Negro in this media through the years. All students will be required to attend these films, with classes being cancelled to make this possible. Beginning with such films as "Birth of a Nation," "Green Pastures," "Petrified Forest," and "A Taste of Honey," the students will see the black man portrayed from a white man's point of view, chiefly as a comic character. "Dutchman" and "A Sunday On the River," two other films scheduled, will serve as direct contrasts to the earlier works, being much more realistic portrayals written by black men. This

TEACHER EXAMINATIONS SCHEDULED

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, September 15. College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced today by Educational Testing Service, a non-profit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: November 8, 1969, and January 31, April 4, and July 18, 1970. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examination are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers. Some colleges also require all seniors preparing to teach to take the examinations. The school systems and state departments of education which use the examination results are designated in the Bulletin of Information for Candidates.

On each full day of testing, prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations, which measure their professional preparation and general cultural background, and a Teaching Area Examinations which measures mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Perspective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

The Bulletin of Information for Candidates contains a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form. Copies may be obtained from college placement officers, school personnel departments, or directly from National Teacher Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

HOMECOMING 1969



Jan Garber, 1968 Homecoming Queen passes the crown on to Margaret Walker as escort Bill Allen looks on.



The Concert Choir performs at the dedication of Funkhauser Hall on Saturday morning.



Faculty and co-eds frolicked to a 2-2 tie in the annual Powderpuff Football Game, as refs continued to be a major factor.

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THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Mature Fonda Graces Easy Rider

CINEMA

by Dale Fetzner

Peter Fonda = the "Now" generation, what a premise. As a member of the "Now" generation (i.e. youth) I find I do not identify with Peter Fonda, yet he and Dennis Hooper have produced one of the most stark, hate provoking films I have ever witnessed. The film, *Easy Rider*. The subject, the complication of youth in modern society. In contrast to *Easy Rider*, Fonda's other films (*Wild Angels* and *The Trip*) are meaningless, unrevealing interpretations of the younger generation. Alone, the other films are middle class, capitalistic — "Hollywood box office" hog wash. Fonda has finally succeeded, partly, in developing the characters of both the older and younger societies.

The plot is deceptively simple. It concerns the adventures of two young drug pushers as they travel across the United States. In their travels they meet respectively, farmers, hippie communers, southern police, bigots of all sorts, and prostitutes. It's not every movie that you can see all that; however, each non-related meeting is essential to the development of the thought involved.

Pseudo-people

Fonda and Hooper portray the pushers as almost pseudo-people. Hooper comes across better than Fonda as he plays a pseudo-hippie, out for all the kicks he can get, and in one sense still hopelessly tied to the middle class society. Fonda, as the other, was a quiet, thinking dope pusher, occasionally uttering a few profundities. Along the road they meet Jack Nickol-

son, who deserves the best acting award for this film. He was bordering on magnificent. In his portrayal he came across as the only real person in the film's cast of characters. Nicholson is on the surface a middle class person with an anti-establishment heart.

Aside from the social discussion, the photography was, on the whole, well done. The opening half of the flick was devoted almost entirely to films of the countryside, which the characters were traveling through. As far as photography goes, nothing original was done in the various views of the country. We witness the "artsy" shots of the sun glaring off the handle bars of motorcycles and quick flashes of the hills engulfed in shadow, nothing spectacular. The most inventive scene was the Fonda mainstay—the acid trip, a la *The Trip*. The photography was excellent, and extremely realistic. Near the climax the photography achieved a forboding sense of the sinister without the typical gothic clichés.

Loss of Individualism

As I said the film was concerned with society or aptly, the American character. Throughout the film the viewer is shown how the older generation has completely destroyed the American character—the frontier individualism. There are no longer any individuals, true Americans. There is the definite lack of freedom on the part of the older generation, the society created by the American frontier has been destroyed by capitalism and conformity. Even the two main characters are very much a part of this destruction. They are apart from society, because they are striving for the

frontier individuality, yet they are caught in society's dangerous web. There is a discussion of freedom, which takes up the main portions of the flick. Nicholson expresses views of freedom and how, through capitalism, etc., society has made freedom extinct. Fonda and Hooper are striving for this ultimate freedom and cannot because of their ties with the old society. With the realization that they are trapped comes their own destruction.

Within *Easy Rider*, excluding the dramatic and technical, we have a very forceful and powerful movie.

APOLOGY for ERROR

Last week's Arts In Review headline gave the impression that Mr. Lanese's Concerto would debut the next Sunday. The following article made clear that the performance would take place on November 23, as, of course, it will. We are sorry if this error caused any inconvenience.

—the editors

FIELD TRIP

The English Department is preparing a field trip to Philadelphia on November 12 to see an exhibit of Brancusi sculpture and a Durrenmat play. Projected price is six dollars. See the English office for more information.

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Busted In Chicago: View From The Cage

by Norm Pressman
Collegiate Press Service

CHICAGO—(CPS)—I landed at O'Hare Field in Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Saturday with an assignment to report on the SDS Weatherman demonstration at Haymarket Square. Three hours after my arrival, I was sharing a cell with Mark Rudd and nine other Weathermen.

Trying to find Haymarket square wasn't easy. When I asked people on the street for directions, they either would not talk to me or would mislead me. I finally found it by following a wall of police which formed along what was to be the SDS Weathermen parade route several hours hence. All the police were wearing their regular cloth hats.

The human wall led down Dearborn and up Randolph streets to the other side of the Chicago River where Haymarket Square, the scene of violent labor riots in the 1800's, is located. A statue honoring the police who were killed during those riots stood in the square until last week, when, according to police, it was blown up by left wing groups.

But the police were adequately represented in the square on Saturday. They surrounded it with men, motorcycles and detention vans. A small group, perhaps twenty or thirty demonstrators, was sitting around the pedestal that had supported the statue.

At 12:45 p.m. three brown Plymouth sedans pulled up on the north side of

Randolph St. I assumed, as did most of the on-lookers, that the pot-bellied, T-shirted group piling out of the cars represented some right wing group that had come to violently counter-demonstrate.

The new arrivals quickly walked across the street and began to viciously beat, seemingly without any provocation, four or five of the people sitting at the base of the statue. They used chains and clubs.

Lack of Resistance

I did not see any of the victims of the attack actively resist their beatings. Mobbed, caught by surprise and defenseless, they could not resist. The police surrounding the park only watched.

Finally, there was some movement in police lines and a van appeared. One of the victims was yelling "Help police!" and I remembered Yossarian as I saw the hoodlums shoving their victims into the van, realizing that they were police. "They're pigs," an onlooker cried, and the crowd was shocked into silence by the horrible double truth.

Tactics became obvious. Uniformed police were acting with perfect restraint. There would be no pictures this time of Chicago's finest beating people. But the police reaction had not really changed from the Chicago of the Democratic Convention—only the uniform.

I began taking pictures. I photographed Daley's plainclothes squad, euphemistically called the "red squad," beating people. I had pictures of demonstrators, of unmarked cars, of arrests, of violence. One officer screamed an

obscurity at me and instructed the police officer to take my picture. I took his picture.

My wishy-washy-liberal blood boiled. I abandoned all pretense of being the objective reporter and yelled "bastard" at a cop as he raised a club over a prone shadow. He raised his fist at me. I took more pictures. I had used up all my film so I walked back down Randolph St., where the parade permit would allow the march to proceed later in the day. I bought more film and waited behind police lines for the march to start.

An order came down the line and the police all donned riot helmets. A group wearing the uniform of the American Nazi Party ran down the street. The police were perfectly restrained. A few minutes passed, and then came the SDS Weathermen. They were marching ten abreast with linked arms chanting, "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong is gonna win," and, "Power to the people, not to the pigs."

The police stood their ground, even as the black flag of anarchy passed, emblazoned with the Soviet emblem. The marchers, numbering approximately 800, were actually led by a police escort of about 25, guided by a wall of police down the legal parade route.

Three blocks later, as I followed, hell broke loose. I saw no incident which set it off, but within seconds blood was being drawn by the red squad.

Hell Broke Loose

I photographed unmarked cops kicking and beating demonstrators with clubs and chains while other cops held

them. One boy was pinned against a lamp post and beaten for over a minute as I watched.

A window broke somewhere. I changed my film and ran down the street to La Salle and Madison where I saw ten plain clothesmen pinning



five demonstrators faces down on the hood of an automobile. If one tried to lift his head to breathe, it was immediately shoved down into the hood. The victims did not resist.

"Post Dispatch" reporter Robert Sanford described the action "Police held Jacobs (one of the Weathermen) and half a dozen others bent over the trunk of an automobile." What Sanford and, for some reason, the entire Chicago press establishment failed to report was that almost all the arrests were made by plainclothesmen in the business-suit tradition. They wore dirty "hippy" type outfits. They were dressed to make it appear that they were anything but policemen. Sanford and the press corps re-

ported that many officers were injured. None mentioned the fact that most of them were plainclothesmen. Most of the officers who were injured were engaged in underhanded activities. Their victims were not aware that they were police officers.

One officer with a minor facial cut was photographed with blood all over his face. There was never any evidence to show that this cut, which required only a few stitches, was inflicted by a person involved in unlawful activity.

I was photographing the Madison and LaSalle Street scene two or three feet from the car where the demonstrators were being held. I had taken pictures which showed violent police action.

I was not interfering with any activity when a plainclothes policeman, Michael O'Shea was instructed to arrest me. Both officer O'Shea and the individual who instructed O'Shea were dressed in red squad attire.

O'Shea was civil. He asked for identification. I identified myself fully. But even though I had identification showing I was a reporter, I was held. Another officer forcefully threw me into a conveyor full of bleeding bodies.

Tear Gas Employed

Someone had squirted tear gas into the front of the conveyor. As soon as the door was shut, a demonstrator passed around a pen and announced the legal aide number.

I was the first to be pried out of the conveyor as it arrived at the police building dock area. We were lined up five at a time for group photographs. They then put us into an elevator which did not work. It took ten min-

We'd really like to belt you one.



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JAMES BOWMAN

Argumentum Fistulatorium

Over the past weekend, it appeared as though some new edition of the red avenger had been set loose on campus, as we were all berated from the windows and walls for being a generally "apathetic" bunch. The tone of the campaign was reminiscent of the old high-school exhortations that I suppose we all got at one time or another about "school spirit." Now I don't doubt that the avenger's posters were placed with the best of intentions, but the attack on apathy has become such a shibboleth for "concerned youth" that it is now almost universally regarded as an *a priori* moral evil. There can be no better demonstration of this than the fact that someone supposes that a few catch phrases about the extent of it will be enough to make us feel guilty if we enjoy ourselves at Halloween (?). I should like to undertake a defense of apathy in this space as most great thinkers since Nietzsche have recognized that the more one understands, the less stomach for "involvement" he has, but I have not the philosophical acumen nor the time, so I shall be content to point out a few of the errors in supposing that concern or involvement is a necessary moral good.

The most obvious is that as a general term, apathy is as meaningless as involvement. There is a limit to the number of things anyone can be concerned about, and if I am ethically able to be apathetic about the number of pebbles in my driveway, who is to tell me what I am not ethically able to be apathetic about? The claim of the avenger seems to be that I should feel constrained to concern over that which he is concerned over.

But more than this, behind the cry against apathy is the cry for action of some kind. To feel any kind of concern presupposes some kind of positive alternative to some kind of negative possibility in the mind of he who is concerned. Say that I am concerned about the hostilities in the Middle East, yet I favor neither the Arabs nor the Israelis. Yet, being concerned, I must have a reason for my concern. Say it is because I fear the possibility of another world war with its roots in Palestine. Then I would be taking a definite stand against world wars. But the very fact that world wars are fought indicates that there are at least two sides to the question of their morality. Thus the avenger's moral indignation is not over apathy but something else entirely, whether he knows it or not. Involvement without a definite partisan position is a meaningless concept. The alternative is that the avenger wishes that I be involved in *any* partisan position. Aside from the unlikelihood of his putting up signs to promote such a disinterested end as that, he can hardly still suppose that any position on an issue is always better than none.

It would seem then that the person who asks me not to be apathetic is not only asking me to be concerned about the same things he is concerned about, he is also asking me to take a particular stand on an issue that can be convincingly argued from more than one side. So don't feel guilty and enjoy your Halloween people.

* * *

Marvin Gardens is the first man to fly across Uruguay in a balloon: remember his immortal name.

utes for an officer to discover that the emergency button had been pressed.

We were taken upstairs to the tenth floor and placed into an old courtroom with fifteen pews. One-by-one they filled out arrest slips. Most demonstrators were cooperative. Many even used their draft cards as identification.

A few refused to give more than their name and address. One Puerto Rican gave five or six different names. An Oriental who was sleeping in the courtroom was rudely awakened and introduced as Ho Chi Minh.

Taken into Back Room

While I was waiting in the courtroom, two of the red squad that I had photographed at Haymarket Square approached me and took me into a back room. They asked me questions and I answered them.

"I didn't do anything illegal. I've never been arrested and I am annoyed that one of your red squad buddies pinched me for taking photographs."

"There's always a first time, Norm," said the fat ugly one whose parentage I had challenged earlier.

"Norm," he said, "I've been on the police force for fifteen years and no one has ever called me a bastard."

"There's always a first time," I replied.

I never got the officers' names but they got my film. They destroyed in my presence over two hundred photographs of blatant police brutality. I attempted to complain but I realized I had lost my film-period.

The waiting started. No one was advised of his rights. No one had been

allowed to make a phone call. I was never advised of my rights or allowed to make a phone call.

Then the match game began.

They paraded officers up and down the aisles and your arresting officer had to identify you and file the complaint. I was lucky. O'Shea found me and charged me with "Disobeying a police officer." He was almost apologetic.

"Don't worry," he said, "This is only a minor charge."

Those who had been separated from their officers were in big trouble. The court's orphans were randomly assigned arresting officers who proceeded to file felony charges against persons whom they had never seen.

After being officially charged, O'Shea and I were taken up to the 11th floor lockup.

Camera Missing

I was taken to the reception desk. I was searched again. They took my belt from me (so I couldn't hang myself). They asked some questions. I answered. We were very cordial. Then I discovered my camera was missing from its case.

"Wait a minute. I'm not going anywhere without my camera," I said.

They tried to deny that I ever had a camera.

"You guys can't stop crime anywhere, can you." The officers all laughed and suddenly my camera reappeared. It was returned by an officer who had taken it to remove the film.

"How do you open it?" he asked.

"The overweight gentleman downstairs didn't seem to have any trouble

opening it." I opened it for him and he was quite disappointed when there was no film in it.

Officer O'Shea and I went to have our pictures taken. He complained he had been on duty for 19 hours straight. I was fingerprinted.

Officer O'Shea said goodbye, telling me to keep my mouth shut and I wouldn't get into any trouble.

"They're all nice people up here," he said. "Just treat them right."

6' x 8' Cages

I was now in the custody of Officer O'Connor. He operated a group of 6' x 8' cages in which prisoners were kept for future processing.

I looked at the list of prisoners' charges. Almost all were charged with felonies. O'Connor looked at my report and smiled.

"I'd like a first class cell, not with common hard core criminals," I said. He then proceeded to put me into a cell with the ugliest bunch of people. There were eleven of them in the cage.

As the door shut and I was officially in jail, the meanest, nastiest one of them all asked me, "What are you in for?"

"Littering, and creating a general nuisance."

Each of us had four square feet in our pig pen. But we shared it equally. Still no one had been allowed to exercise his rights. It was now 6:00 p.m.

Things livened up half an hour later when Mark Rudd joined the already overcrowded cell. Several persons were removed.

Rudd, who stood out from the rest

of the Weathermen with his short hair and relatively clean cut appearance, had been one of those arrested at Haymarket. He recognized several prisoners and then got into an interesting discussion with someone who had accidentally joined the demonstration. Rudd spoke quietly but with left-wing jargon. He was using the term revolution loosely. But he really meant revolution.

"From now on commitment to the movement is going to be measured by the amounts of damage people do," he said.

Rudd voiced several opinions about the afternoon's activities. He said he was glad that so many people seemed so committed. But he expressed dismay at the Weathermen who had chosen to follow police rule and have a legal demonstration. He said this left SDS open for an ambush.

One veteran Weatherman estimated that we might be there until Monday. He said that after Wednesday's demonstrations, people were kept for several days without being allowed to make calls. They were given form letters which they could send to their relatives.

Feed The Animals

O'Connor and company then decided to feed the caged animals. He came to the cell with bologna sandwiches and ordered each of us to take just one. But we took them in and passed them to the back of the cell. We got over 20 sandwiches. O'Connor could not figure out how we did it.

At 8:00 p.m. we were taken to the 10th floor and locked in a large room. There were 34 of us waiting for our

arraignment hearings. The room had benches around the perimeter and only one door, which was opened and shut by a Cook County Sheriff's aide.

This was my first SDS meeting. Rudd took charge of it immediately. One prisoner stood at the door and said "oink-oink" every time an officer appeared. Rudd said that he thought one felony charge would mean bail of \$5,000. Two or more would mean \$10,000.

Rudd explained the Illinois system. You pay only 10 per cent of the bail as bond.

One-by-one we were removed from the large room to the same room where we were processed earlier that afternoon. I was among the first to get called out. The specific charge against me read:

"Failed to obey a lawful order of dispersal by a person known to him to be a peace officer under circumstance where three or more persons are committing serious acts of disorderly conduct in the immediate vicinity, which acts are likely to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience."

I did not understand how they could have expected me to know O'Shea was a police officer when he was not wearing anything closely resembling proper legal identification. My lawyer, Arthur O'Donnell, a volunteer from the Chicago Bar Association, listened to my case and did a fair job on short notice. He recommended no bail. But the prosecuting attorney, a colored lawyer, asked for \$1,000. The judge decided on \$750 and a paycheck I happened to have covered the needed \$75.

I was liberated.

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information about coming events is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

October 31

Civic Center (34th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia) — "3rd Quaker City Rock Festival" — concert — Janis Joplin, Joe Cocker, B. B. King, and Santana.

HACC—lecture demonstration—Jose Greco, 8:00 p.m.

Hershey Community Theatre—Ballet —National Ballet (Canada), 8:15 p.m.

Bucknell University — play — "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:30 p.m.
F & M — concert — Guarneri String Quartet, 8:30 p.m.

NET Playhouse — Channel 33 — "Gloria! Hallelujah!" by A. M. Balaw concerns the first 3 days of the Civil War performed by the American Conservatory Theatre, 8:30 p.m.

DUTCHMEN AIM FOR COMEBACK AT F&M'S FIELD

by Bill Elander

Coming off a 17-0 loss against Moravian, Lebanon Valley must overcome a problem ridden Franklin and Marshall team. One and four in the season, the Diplomats have been hurt by injuries and are weak overall.

On offense F & M has the size but lacks the strong motivation that inspired Moravian so well. The backfield has been riddled with injuries, as has the receiving corps. LVC's defense, after a fair game against Moravian, should be able to contain the offense well.

But the Valley defense is not LVC's problem. The Dutchmen have been hindered this year by a weak offense. F & M has an adequate defense, but a strong ground attack and a drastically improved passing attack should overcome the Dips. They tend to weaken as the game progresses, as they have given up a total of 49 points in the fourth quarter.

Valley must rebound from defeat and not have their spirit broken. The offense has been changed as has the defense. These changes should give LVC the margin it needs to go on to a successful season.

November 1

Civic Center (34th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia) — "3rd Quaker City Rock Festival" — concert — Canned Heat, Chicago (C.T.A.), the Youngbloods, and Santana.

Off Broadway (114 East Poplar St., Lebanon) — film — "Boy's Prison."

November 3

Bucknell University — concert — New York Pro Musica, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

November 4

Bucknell University — film — "Der Schauspieler," German.

November 5

Lancaster Opera Workshop — La Trauata at the Fulton Opera House, Lancaster, con. through Nov. 8.

November 6

Bucknell University — Poetry Reading — Brother Antoninus, poet, 8:00 p.m.

November 8

F & M — film — "The Birds, the Bees, and the Italians," 8:30 p.m.

Off Broadway (144 East Poplar St., Lebanon) — film — "Cheaper by the Dozen."

November 9

F & M — film — "The Birds, the Bees and the Italians," 7:30 p.m.

CLASSIFIED ADS

La Vie will start a classified ad column next week. If you want to buy or sell merchandise, publicize your affections and emotions, or attract persons of similar interest, send a quarter and your ad to La Vie.

Joe Egg

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

mendous flexibility to jump in and out of the characters of several mad scientists, German doctors, and British vicars. To do this—to play each of these parts plus the part of Brian, and not have the real character of James V. Bowman come through in the process—would not only reflect perfect mastery of the parts but also a superb awareness of the element of timing. Only the very few who know Mr. Bowman well will ever know if he is in possession of the above virtues. Nevertheless, he is to be commended for a splendid performance.

Dianne Bates played the every-faithful, ever-hopeful mother of Joe. She is also called on to take part in Brian's little skits, but doesn't play them to the degree that Brian does. Miss Bates's Sheila was warm and sincere throughout, but wasn't able to hold the feeling of sensitivity beyond the last line of a paragraph. Real sensitivity did show in three noticeable places: In Sheila's two Act One monologues where she relates her philosophy and theory on Brian's games; then in Act Two when she is totally bewildered and depressed after Brian has disappeared with Joe, after which the ginger beer plant in the kitchen exploded. There Bates showed a genuine sense of defeat and exhaustion as if she had never had any let up from the ten years of strain of living with Joe and Brian. Now the fault of the lack of sensitivity may not lie with Miss Bates alone. It may lie, in part with Peter Nichols, who has created a play in which to hold a character, and at the same time give the impression that the story is only a play and not

something with which to become involved. Therefore, to continually retain character is virtually impossible. This leads to the question of how the play should be played—straight comedy? melodrama? serious drama? or a "message comedy?" Mr. Frey seems to have chosen the "message comedy" and thereby has made the greatest possible demands of his characters.

Max Hunsicker played Freddie, a rich, no, comfortable industrialist and self-styled philanthropist—which is about the politest way of describing an interfering bastard. Freddie describes himself as "squaresville," and respects all of the glory and tradition that Britain ever had or could hope to have. Unfortunately, the description of the character doesn't really conjure up the image of Mr. Hunsicker in too many people's minds. To say that it was miscasting would be unfair because of circumstances surrounding the production; to say that "one does what one can with what one has" is even more of a degradation of Mr. Hunsicker's talents. Make no mistake, he did a creditable job with a part which was not only a difficult one to create but one unlike anything else he had done before.

Burgess Debut

Playing Freddie's wife (Pam) was Enid Burgess who made her debut in Valley theatre. Pam, as it is written, is a perfect compliment to Freddie: while Freddie takes great interest in his charities, Pam would be willing to give as long as she didn't have to look at or associate with the recipients. Pam hates anything N.P.A.—non-physically attractive—and so is immediately repulsed by her forced association with Joe Egg and her parents. Pam would seem to me to be the easiest character with which to identify. She loves her husband, her own children and sympathizes with the needy, but as she puts it: "I love my own immediate family and that's all. Can't cope with any more." Miss Burgess' Pam was quite well played although it may have been a trifle overbearing. I say may have been because this would depend on the interpretation of the character and whether or not the director would want the audience to identify with her. Nevertheless, Miss Burgess

was rather convincing.

Brian's mother, Grace, also makes an appearance. Joanne Sockle (and this is meant nicely) was a very credible aging lady. Her motions and mannerisms were typical of one who was accustomed to the finer things who is visiting people (like us) who are not accustomed to the finer things. Miss Sockle gave the impression that Grace could be easily hurt, but at the same time kept a sense of humor alive in the character—and this made her a typical old lady.

It seems insulting to say that Candice Falloon was convincing as the spastic Joe. However, most people who know Miss Falloon would have to concede that they have never seen her so still and so quiet for so long. Indeed, Joe was a pitiful sight—one at which the audience often felt guilty laughing.

Accent Mastered

A Day in the Death of Joe Egg is the third play involving an English accent to be presented at LVC in the last two years, and it seems that people are finally learning to speak with it. Problems with accents for Joe Egg were more with pacing than pronunciation. While some cast members were very consistent with their accents, they would accelerate making it difficult for the ear which is normally tuned to Pennsylvania Dutch. Others would pace more evenly but bits of New Jersey or Philadelphia nasal twang would sneak in, but on the whole, great progress has been made in the area of dialectics.

If one were to look at the audience with a critical eye ("Jaundiced" you say, Mr. Pope?), it would be hard to believe that the same play was presented on Friday as on Saturday. Friday's audience was by far the more responsive. It was also a younger audience. Conclusion: That while A Day in the Death of Joe Egg presents new ideas in theatre and dares to deal with a serious issue comically, though not irreverently, it apparently has not quite struck the chord of universal appeal. Nevertheless, there is still much to be learned from it, and more to be learned from an outstanding production of it—such as the one last weekend.

Cheers!

Saturday's Game Climaxes Week of Work for Coaches

by Bill Elander

When a Saturday afternoon football game is watched, few people realize the hard work the coaches put in during the week. Even though all have other jobs, they spend all their free time with the team.

The week starts Sunday at 5 p.m. At that time the coaches examine the upcoming opponents and go over the game films. There is a squad meeting at 9:00 for the entire team. They discuss the game and review the films until 10:00. The coaches stay until 12:00.

Monday they finalize the scouting material and prepare the written scouting report. There is a meeting from 4:00 to 4:45 to run through the scouting report with the team.

After the meeting there is a quarterback conference after which there is practice from 5:00 to 6:30. The practice concentrates on the kicking game and any weaknesses that the films bring out.

Monday night the coaches prepare the defensive game plan. They view the movies of last years game with the next week's opponent. They also view films which they trade with the other team.

Tuesday noon there is a defensive game plan. The practice is keyed on defensive plays and certain offensive maneuvers. At night the staff formulates the offensive plan, which is given to the quarterbacks Wednesday noon.

Wednesday's practice concentrates mostly on offense, some defense and the kicking game. Coach Rogerson

then draws up the blocking adjustments. At the night meeting the coaches review all the films for the opponent and finalize the game plan.

Thursday noon a review session for the defensive quarterbacks is held. The practice polishes the teamwork and gets everything together. The coaches have the night off.

Friday afternoon finalizes the offense. Travel arrangements are made if it is an away game. From 4:00 to 4:44 a squad review session is held where the team reviews the films and is told the starting lineup. There is then a light workout, after which the coaches spread out and watch high school games.

The day of the game starts with an optional chapel at 9:00. There follows a squad meeting at 9:30 and a training meal at 10:00. There are then offensive and defensive quarterback meetings, followed by the game.

The coaches have Saturday night off, when they can join their family and then rest up for the next week.



Ed Thomas congratulates George Morse, who has just received from Dave Wilbur the trophy for outstanding senior player in the homecoming game.

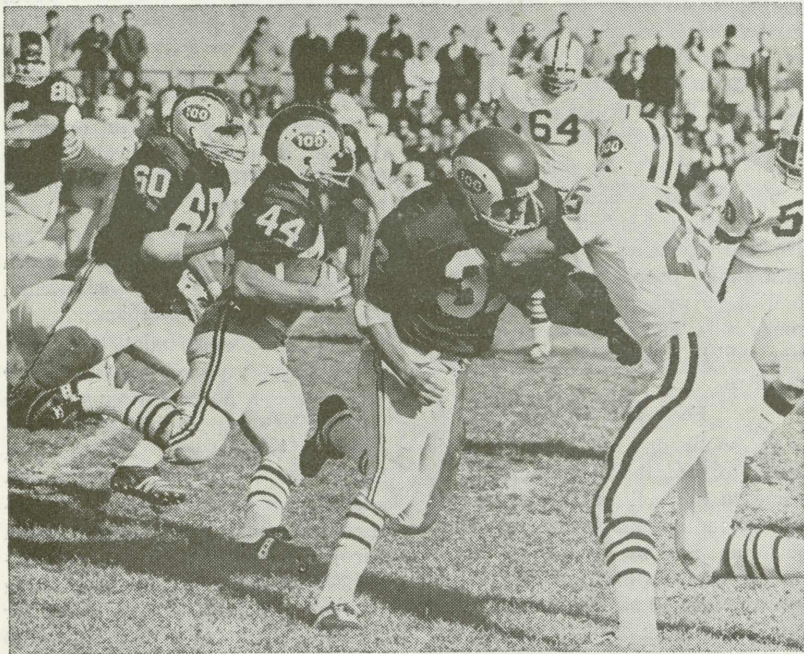
Girl's Hockey Team, Led By Barb Hall, Continues To Win

by Jane Snyder

Sporting the best winning season in quite a few years (also the fullest schedule), the Women's Field Hockey Team racked up another victory on Monday, October 27, over Moravian by a score of 9-0.

The game was offensive for the most part, as Barb Hall scored 6 goals, Jan Garber drove in 2, Karen Angstadt scored 1, and left halfback Chris Becker drove in 1.

The team's impressive 8-1-1 record includes victories over Muhlenberg, Dickinson, Kutztown, York College, Messiah, Albright, Moravian, and past unbeatable foe Elizabethtown. The team was forced to tie with Shippensburg, and its only defeat was suffered at the hands of Millersville.



Tom Koons follows the blocking of Tony DeMarco. Koons and the other backs made fine second efforts the whole afternoon, but were stymied by an ineffective front line and a tough Moravian defense.

Newsfronts

Academic & Administrative . . .

An article entitled "Violence in Philadelphia in the 1840's and 1850's," written by Dr. Elizabeth M. Geffen, Professor of History and Chairman of the Department of History and Chairman of the Department of History and Political Science, has been published in the quarterly journal of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, *Pennsylvania History*, XXXVI (October, 1969), 381-410. The article was based on a paper of the same title which Dr. Geffen delivered at the annual meeting of the Association in October, 1968.

Dr. Keith L. Kilgore, Instructor in Political Science, was notified on October 15, 1969, that he had passed the Ohio Bar Examination.

Social & Cultural . . .

The music department will present Philip Morgan, bass-baritone, in a faculty recital on Sunday, November 16, at 3:00 P.M. The opening group of 18th century Italian art songs will end with Mozart's "Non piu andrai," from *LE NOZZE DI FIGARO*. The German group of songs opens with two songs by Franz Schubert, and closes with "Der Rattenfänger" by Hugo Wolf. French songs by Gabriel Faure and Francis Poulenc will be followed by a group of songs sung in English.

Dr. Anna Faber led a field trip to Philadelphia on Wednesday, November 12. The group first visited the Philadelphia Museum of Art, then traveled to Tomlinson Theatre at Temple University to see a production of *THE METEOR* by Friederich Durrenmatt.

Meanwhile, In Washington . . .

by Rick Fitch

Washington — (CPS) — It's Thursday, Nov. 13, and you've come here, to the land of taxicabs, marble monuments, and rich hippies, to be in the Big March.

Hungry? Better have pocket money. The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam isn't about to supply free food to several hundred thousand people. A place to stay is something else. Call or write the Mobe office (202-737-0072, -029 Vermont Ave. 10th floor), and the chances are they can stick you in a nearby church or college. Mobe's housing division already has rented blocks of motels for those who can afford to pay. Due to the housing shortage and the possibility of as many as 500,000 persons showing up, Mobe is asking all those who can pay to pay.

At 6 p.m. get over to the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. Mobe wants about 40,000 people there for a "March Against Death." You'll be given a placard bearing the name of a U.S. serviceman killed in Vietnam or the name of a South Vietnamese village ravaged by the war. It might be a good idea to bring along some blankets. They're estimating only 1,000 people will be able to begin the single file procession each hour. You may not leave the cemetery until early Saturday morning.

Stop at White House

When you do, you'll cross a bridge over the Potomac, go past the Lincoln Memorial, the reflecting pool to the Washington Monument, and the Executive Offices, stopping in front of the White House to read the inscription on your placard into a loudspeaker.

Then it's more walking. Past the Treasury Department, FBI, Justice Department, and statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to the steps of the Capitol, where you'll drop the placard into a casket.

At 11 a.m. Saturday the Big March commences. Go to the Mall in front of the Capitol (between Third and Sixth Streets). It shouldn't be hard to find. If the attendance predictions are to be believed, a sea of people should

stretch most of the way to the Washington Monument. More people than in 1967 when at least 75,000 came for the Pentagon march. More than in 1963 when 250,000 came for the civil rights march.

All kinds should be there. Religious people like Quakers and members of the National Council of Churches. Yuppies. Political people like the Socialist Workers, Communist Party, and the New Democratic Coalition. Friendly people like the American Friends Service Committee. And maybe radical people like SDS, the Black Panthers, and the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

Street or Sidewalk?

You'll march back up Pennsylvania Ave., not in single file, but with everyone else. Hopefully, the parade permit granted by the Justice Department will allow you to use the street as well as the sidewalk. If not the 1,500 to 2,000 trained (by Mobe) marshalls will have their hands full herding people. Shades of Oct. 15 when the peace revolution had to wait for the walk sign.

At the 12th Street intersection, look to your left. There sits J. Edgar Hoover's bastion. Chances are his men are watching you. Blue striped D.C. patrol cars and paddy wagons should be in abundance since the police department has all available men on duty. No one knows—but everyone expects—that the National Guard and/or U. S. Marshals have been put on alert. And everyone is wondering if maps of Washington have replaced maps of Vietnam and China in the Pentagon war room, as occurred during the 1963 and 1967 protests.

Civil Disobedience Optional

Another thing left to speculation is whether there will be any violence. In 1967 thousands were arrested, gassed, or beaten with clubs or rifle butts. But a co-chairman for this year's event says, "The march on the Pentagon had well-publicized provisions for civil disobedience. It gave those people who didn't want violence an opportunity to participate in the rally

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

STUDENTS DEFINITELY NOT SPOON-FED!

by Carol Grove

Was it the Red Avenger? Pto-mainie Tony? Mother Millard? No one knows, but sometime during the night of Sunday, Nov. 2, or early in the morning of the 3rd, someone sneaked into the dining hall and vanished with, of all things, the silverware.

Quite a feat, no? Eluding both the night watchman and Officer Heisey. But the biggest feat of all was acquiring the idea and the motivation to lift the silverware. Why not the bell in the Ad Building tower?

Some supposed it was a prank, something for X to tell his/her/their/its grandchildren. Others decided it was revenge against the dining hall food and personnel. Still others con-

jectured that X intended to melt down all that triple plate Oneida for the silver.

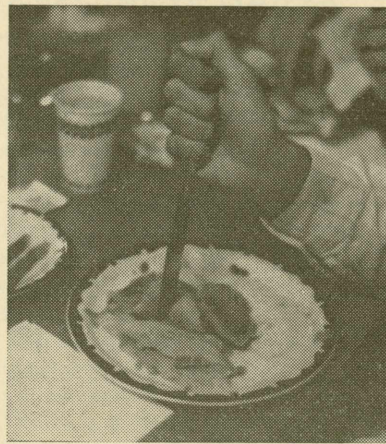


Photo by John Lester

At any rate, for three days the students of LVC carried their own spoons and forks to meals. (X had overlooked the knives.) It was an inconvenience, especially to those who lacked the whatever to have acquired their own place setting, courtesy of the dining hall.

Thursday, the silver reappeared as mysteriously as it had disappeared. According to popular legend, it was found in the leaves near the Ad Building. According to a headwaiter, "All I know is that when I came in here Thursday morning they were washing the forks and spoons."

Next time, maybe somehow, sometime, the headwaiters will sneak into Annville-Cleona's cafeteria and vanish with the pots and pans.

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 7

La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, November 13, 1969

STUDENTS ATTEND TRUSTEE MEETING

Routine Business Conducted As Precedent Is Set

by Rich Thompson

Finances, new facilities, and the student center, were among the items of business discussed last Saturday morning at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, which saw students in attendance for the first time ever.

The trustees appeared to be a very relaxed, alert, and concerned group as they sat in the chapel lecture hall to discuss issues of utmost importance to this college. They cordially welcomed the seven student observers and expressed enthusiasm about their presence.

Dr. Allan W. Mund, president of the board, presided over a fairly informal meeting, punctuated with humor and timely comments.

The trustees were told that short-term loans will be sought to help finance the student center, now that the interest rates on loans from the state have proven unacceptable. A resolution was adopted for a capital fund campaign in 1971, which will help to finance the payback on the loans.

Dr. Frederick P. Sample, noting that his hopes for a student center have had many ups and downs in the past, was optimistic and expressed his hope that, if things go right, "this thing will be off the ground in a month or two." He added that bids might be accepted before Christmas or shortly thereafter.

As required by the federal government, a resolution was adopted requiring full occupancy of Funkhouser Hall, a federally financed project, and that the college dining hall, also federally funded, be used to serve the dorm's residents. This formality assures the government that its projects will be used, and that the dorm will be filled before students are allowed to live off campus.

Each trustee was given a survey sheet asking for his opinion about which new facilities should be given priority on campus. Included in the comprehensive list were the student center, a fine arts building, a science building, library expansion, and dormitories. Plans are being made for fac-

ulty and students to take part in the survey.

In his remarks to the trustees, Dr. Sample said that he was very satisfied with the progress so far this year, but mentioned minor adjustment problems with new innovations such as the student government and the chapel policy. But, he said, experiencing these difficulties can be "good for all of us."

A discussion arose on the size of the enrollment at this college, after Dr. Sample cited figures showing

that Lebanon Valley was one of the few colleges in this area with an on-campus enrollment under one thousand. He added that he did not have a "magic number" for the size of this college.

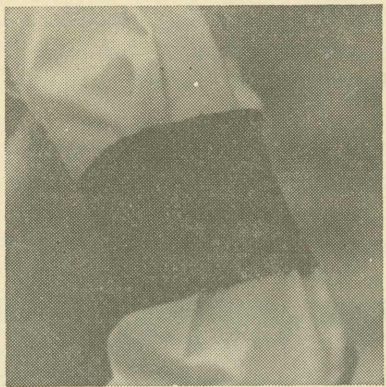
More than one trustee spoke up in favor of "quality before quantity," and one suggested later that the students be asked their opinions on the subject.

In his report on annual giving, Mr. Robert W. Wonderling noted that

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Moratorium: Phase II

Thomas Is New Leader As Campus Interest Slackens



by Jane Snyder

Something seems to have happened to the campus peace movement. Interest has diminished—meetings of the moratorium committee prior to October 15 drew 100 students, now the average attendance is 30. Leadership has changed from Dennis Smith to Greg Thomas.

What is going on?

The apparent lack of interest may actually be the result of confusion as to the intentions of the Committee with respect to this month's moratorium plans. The last few meetings have been devoted almost entirely to discussion of the March on Washington on the 14th and 15th. Sponsored by the new Student Mobilization Committee, (not to be confused with the campus Student Mobilization Committee which is concerned with campus activities), the march is endorsed by the national Moratorium Committee, but is not the primary objective of the latter organization. The Student Mob-

ilization Committee is more radical, more militant in its methods than the Moratorium Committee. The Moratorium Committee urges local activities, letters to Congressmen, canvassing, etc., in order to unite every citizen behind a demand for immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam. The Mobilization Committee, in contrast, has organized the "March Against Death" to dramatize the protest.

The Moratorium Committee at LVC has not split over these two factions, nor has it exclusively centered its attention on the Washington March. The change in leadership is not due to any divisions within the Committee, but, rather, to Dennis Smith's ideological disagreement with both national committees. Mr. Smith states that he cannot support the demand for "immediate withdrawal," and therefore cannot continue to lead a group that does stress this proposal. Nor does Dennis support Nixon's proposals, but favors a ceasefire leading to the establishment of a stable coalition Vietnamese government. Dennis still intends to support on-campus anti-war activities.

Greg Thomas, who has assumed leadership of the Committee, does support immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam on a specific timetable. Although he does support the Washington March, he will remain on campus this weekend.

The on-campus activities on November 13-15 will emphasize education. Sheila Gaeckler, working for

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 7

Thursday, November 13, 1969

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 Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
 Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
 Photography Editor David Stottlemeyer '69
 Business Manager Bruce Klinger '70
 Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published weekly by the students of Lebanon Valley College except during examination periods and vacations. LA VIE is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Newspaper offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor. Subscriptions are available for \$2.50 per semester. The opinions in the newspaper are those of the editors, and do not represent the official opinion of the College.

Love of Country

The second phase of the Viet Nam Moratorium is upon us, heralded in this area primarily by the low accusations and ranting flag-waving of the **Lebanon Daily News**. Extending the sensationalism of its incredibly thorough fatal accident coverage (best this side of the **National Enquirer**) into the realm of politics, the **Daily** would have us to take love of country as the point of definition between political majorities and minorities. Such aggressive "patriotism" has cowed more than one dissenter into an apologetic defense of his loyalty, while eliciting a cynical overreaction from others.

Unfortunately for the editorial minds of the **Daily**, many of the charges leveled by dissenters, and the replies to those charges, deal with abstracts such as justice, freedom, equality, and brotherhood—matters which transcend race or place and which, being embraced or rejected on rational grounds, have little to do with loyalty or love. One who would equate devotion to abstract ideals with devotion to a particular people or slice of topography must first undertake the considerable chore of proving that race or place the paragon objectification of those abstracts. The **Daily** has failed to establish this.

But the purpose of this essay is not to denigrate the local paper, pleasing diversion though that be: it is to talk about love of country, for there really is such a thing. Anyone who has traveled this land cannot help but have been stirred by the essential vigor and health of the people and, more than that, by the beauty and bounty of the land itself. And there is a significant amount of protest which rises not from rational devotion to ideals, but from an emotional attachment to this land and people or, more specifically, from outrage at the abuse of the land and people. Having demonstrated that love of country has nothing to do with abstracts or those who argue abstracts, we may conclude that the **Daily**, in broaching the love of country issue, is addressing itself to the second class of protestors, those with a practical concern for this particular people and land: love of country. But love of country is obviously more than espousing a few phrases and symbols, and, when it comes to demonstrations of that love, it seems that the dissenters, and not the right-wingers, should be aggressively raising the issue.

Air and water pollution, planned obsolescence, the consumer abuse documented by Ralph Nader, and the rise of an industrial-military complex all can be traced to the competitive economic system so attractive in the abstract to conservatives, while the destruction of individual responsibility and initiative can be laid to overt political intimidation of minorities (per the **Daily**) and the covert subversion of them culturally (per such apple-pie conservative institutions as the media, the churches, and the schools.) This is not love of country, and it can't be covered up by all the flag-waving and veterans' group memberships in the world.

There is no reason for dissenters to become unnerved and apologetic when terms like "loyalty," "patriotism," and "love of country" fill the air. The very act of dissent, as we have seen, often rises from a perceived abuse of the people or land, from a perceived failure to properly love the country. Secure in that premise, protestors, rather than fearing a pet opposition attack, should be indignantly and confidently placing love of country at the fore of their questions and arguments.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

IT IS RESPECTABLE TO HAVE NO ILLUSIONS — —

AND SAFE — AND PROFITABLE — AND DULL.

JOSEPH CONRAD

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

Opera Experiments In Lancaster

OPERA

by Michael Reidy

The Lancaster Opera Workshop presented its annual opera offering last week at the Fulton Opera House. Verdi's popular **La Traviata** was produced with surprising splendour and commendable performances.

"Opera" is a word which, when mentioned, provokes reaction from envy to disdain. In an effort to make opera more palatable to the rural Pennsylvania populace, the operas presented by the Lancaster company have been translated into English. Last year, when **The Marriage of Figaro** was performed, the translation was most acceptable. Of course, Mozart's opera is practically an eighteenth century Gilbert and Sullivan, and was far funnier in understandable English than it would have been in unrecognizable Italian. However, the effectiveness of a tragedy sung in English is questionable. (That is if it is a translation, not originally written in English). The English language is sadly over-worked so that an aria which has a magnificent melody, but words like "Oh, Joy! Oh, rapture! I am so happy!" seems more than a trifle campy.

What English language opera needs to be credible is good acting. Since the lyrics are understandable, the

singer has to make them believable. It is in this respect the **La Traviata**, last week, was in part, disturbing. Alfredo was the worst offender. He had a fine tenor voice, but stood (singing to the audience rather than to his beloved Violetta) as if his sleeves were sewn to his pants.

Germont, Alfredo's father was a more convincing actor and sang his part well, particularly in the second act aria, "I have a daughter dear."

Violetta unquestionably stole the show (on Friday). Most Primo Sopranos do steal the shows because it is for them that the opera is written, but Lancaster's Violetta not only had the voice necessary to carry off the role, but had a well developed sense of stage presence and better than average acting ability. It was a joy to watch her, for she sang to the other characters and became genuinely involved in the action of the story.

Russell Getz (brother to LVC's Dr. Getz) conducted the orchestra which maintained a balance at all times between the voices and the accompaniment. The tempos were carefully paced so that while it kept to a speed comfortable to the singers, it never dragged. In comparison with another pit orchestra heard recently in Hershey, Mr. Getz's sounded like the Philadelphia Orchestra (not quite **Boston** Symphony standards, but Philadelphia).

The entire production had a lavish aura about it. The four scenes were elegant—or at least managed to create that effect by ingenious manipulation of some of the simpler stage devices. Costumes were colorful and added considerably to the effect. Also, there was a brief, imaginative ballet sequence which was beautifully done.

For those totally unfamiliar with opera, the Lancaster Workshop productions provide a valuable opportunity for introduction to the experience of total art.

CHAMBER MUSIC

by David Niethamer

The Brothers of Iota Kappa Chapter, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia presented a Concert of Chamber Music on Thursday, November 6, 1969 at 8:00 p.m. in Engle Hall Auditorium.

Fanfare	Richard Strauss
Five Sonatas	C. P. E. Bach
Vittoria, mio core! Giacomo Carissimi	
Divertimento	Ted Peterson
My Heart Doth Beg You'll Not Forget	Orlando di Lasso
Let Go, Why Do You Stay Me	John Bennett
Canzon Duodecimi Toni	Giovanni Gabrieli
Prelude and Fugue	Robert King
Bonree	J. S. Bach

WE'LL BE OUT IN ONLY 294 YEARS

Washington (CPS) — The official Pentagon figures for the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam for the last six weeks show a withdrawal rate that would get the U.S. out of Vietnam in 294 years.

The net withdrawal figure in the six weeks between August 31 and October 2 shows a reduction of 200 men.

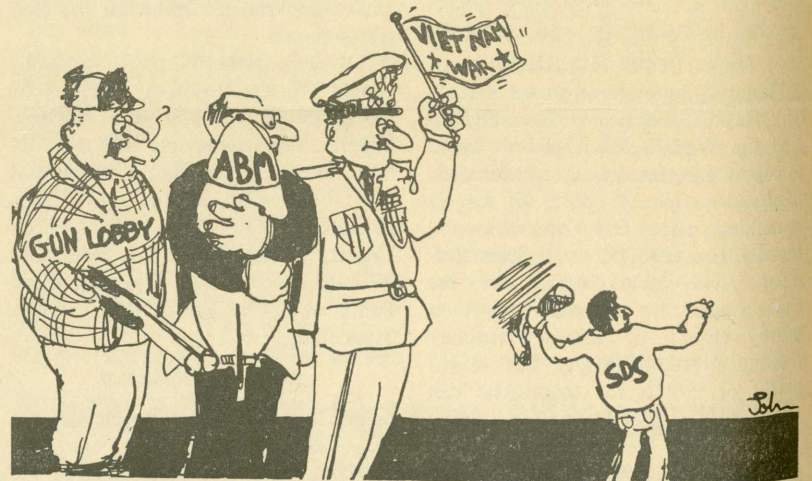
And, as I. F. Stone's Weekly pointed out October 20, the U.S. has reduced its troop level by only 400 since the Tet Offensive in February 1968—nineteen months ago. At that time the U.S. had 510,000 men in Vietnam; early this month the U.S. still had 509,600 men in Vietnam.

and then leave before the scheduled civil disobedience. The civil disobedience has been carefully programmed out of this protest." First aid will be available at the Washington Free Clinic and at the march sites via mobile clinics.

Rock Bands At Rally

When the march reaches the White House a short rally will be held to present demands for an end to the war. Then you'll walk around to the Ellipse, a grassy area between the President's mansion and the Washington Monument. At 2 p.m., a festival of life will start, replete with rock bands and speakers. Presiding over the ceremonies will be Dr. Benjamin Spock, Rev. William Sloane Coffin, and Mrs. Coretta King.

When the festival is over, the Big March is technically over, too. But if you want to do something else, the Yippies (Youth International Party) will be leading a "militant march" to the Justice Department (corner of Ninth and Constitution) at 5 p.m.—twilight. According to a Chicago Eight news release, the theme of the march will be "Stop the Trial." The



Where do them punks get their ideas?

Meanwhile, In Washington . . .

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

Yuppies will be presenting movement issues outside the anti-war effort: the harassment of our culture, the capitalistic society which places property rights and private greed above human needs and personal respect, the militaristic form of government which will stop at nothing to halt the American Revolutionary Movement. The manifestation of the nature of the American government, the Conspiracy Trial in Chicago, will be the center of protest."

(The Mobe protest, in addition to opposing the war, demands an end to racism, militarism, poverty, and the freeing of political prisoners.)

Nationwide Co-ordination

In San Francisco, the New Mobilization is coordinating a mass march to Golden Gate Park where demonstrators will place either flags or crosses to commemorate U.S. war dead. Authorities already have granted the necessary parade permits. A rally with speakers and music will follow the march.

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee is stressing community action for its two day war protest Nov. 13-14.

Mass marches will be left to Mobe this month, as five other categories of activity are planned:

(1) Distribution of post cards asking for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. They are to be signed and returned to the national Moratorium office in Washington, which will forward them to the White House.

(2) Door-to-door canvassing of private homes and leafletting at airports, factories, shopping centers, and rush hour traffic jams.

(3) Speeches by Congressmen and Senators to their constituencies. Legislators, whether for or against the war, are being asked to return home to discuss the Vietnam issue with the people.

(4) Contacting of special interest groups such as lawyers, teachers, doctors, and union men to obtain their endorsement in the form of T.V. or radio announcements, signed newspaper ads, or speaking appearances for immediate withdrawal.

(5) Symbolic marches to state capitols, memorial church services.

THE ARTS (CONTINUED)

Symphony for Brass Quintet

Victor Ewald

Seven Pieces for Saxophone Quartet

Vaclav Nelhybel

Sonata No. 13 Voluntary on Old 100th

Henry Purcell

Those who take the time to become really involved in chamber music learn early one horrible fact—that playing musically with another musician requires that you play regularly together. The finest chamber ensembles have played together so long that they know each other's musical tricks, strengths, weaknesses and even personalities. In four weeks this is impossible, of course, and the concert unfortunately shows this.

The Strauss Fanfare was hardly "chamber music" in the strict sense. Scored for six trumpets, six trombones, eight french horns, two tubes and two tympani (count 'em—24 players who barely fit on Engle Hall's stage) in the Strauss-Wagner style, the piece was unmovable until the last bars when the volume went from loud to louder and the parts began to move a little.

The Bach sonatas were all much alike, and tempo was too much alike to lend any variety to the individual sonatas. The only consistent flaw in an otherwise fairly good performance was the intonation of the clarinets. The consistent sharp second clarinet lent a squawkish air to all the unison clarinet passages.

Max Hunsicker gave an adequate but unmoving performance of the Carissimi song.

The Peterson divertimento was the high point of the evening—the trio (Jerry Solomon, Paul Fisher, and Larry Witmer) rehearses together weekly and they sound like a group not a collection of players.

The two vocal ensemble pieces showed precisely what the result of throw-together rehearsal is. The notes were there, although there was an occasional pitch problem in the excessively chromatic pieces, but there was never any true ensemble sound from the four individually fine singers.

The Gabrieli was fairly dull, with little dynamic change and somewhat bad balancing. Afterward I heard one of the players remark that once you've played one Gabrieli Canzona you've played them all. The performance was certainly an attempt to prove that.

The King Prelude and Fugue was a fairly good piece fairly well played. Entrances slightly behind in some voices caused the fugue to drag on and on with little music to sooth the ear.

On the lighter side, the Swingle Singers arrangement of the Bach bouree was a pleasant contrast. The performance sounded a bit thin because of the spread. This might have been avoided with a little less distance between the singers, even with an informal setup (I have seen the real group, and they remain informal but never really separate). The group introduced one of the first performances here of guitar bass (base guitar?) which the audience found fairly amusing.

The Ewald had its high spots and low spots, most of which were due to the music itself I think. To my mind the Ewald is pieces of good music (a section of the second movement in 5 for example) held together by musical chewing gum. The Quintet rehearses together, although it is less regular than the trio. The rehearsals help lend an air of unity to their performance that is noticeably missing in other groups.

The saxophone quartet was the low spot of the evening. Characterised by out of tune playing, lack of blending tone and lack of decent music (the Nelhybel pieces that anyone might have written as introductory pieces for an elementary quartet). For a medium that can be as interesting as saxophone quartet, it was a real disappointment.

The Gabrieli was as antiphonal as Engle Hall could make it. Entrances were behind toward the end and it was an unexciting performance.

The Purcell was not a terrible exciting piece to begin with, and its performance left a little to be desired musically speaking.

In all, the concert was not a bad one. The fraternity should consider rehearsing groups throughout the year, somewhat on the same order as the trio and quintet now rehearse. This would turn a fair concert into a good or maybe even superior one with reputation enough to fill the house, instead of merely attracting personal friends and some relatives. This might even serve to turn chamber music into a pleasant musical experience instead of promoting the usual "must I really" attitude about a musical style that deserves better.

Faculty Recital

In its fourth faculty recital of the season, the music department at Lebanon Valley College will present Philip Morgan, bass-baritone, on Sunday, November 16, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On the program will be four groups of songs in four different languages. The opening group of 18th century Italian art songs will end with Mozart's "Non piu andrai" from *Le Nozze di Figaro*. The German group opens with two songs by Franz Schubert, "Der Doppelganger" and "Rastlose Liebe." It closes with Hugo Wolf's "Der Rattenfanger," which tells about a noted ratcatcher, the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

After the intermission, a French group will include songs by Gabriel Faure. It will end with six satirical-comic sketches of animals by Francis Poulenc. The concluding group sung in English will include "If You Can't," a David Diamond setting of an Archibald MacLeish poem; "Ann Street," by Charles Ives; and "Ching-a-ring Chaw," Aaron Copland's folk song treatment of a minstrel melody.

Printed translations of the various texts will be handed to the audience on entering. In the European manner, the auditorium lights will be left on during the performance.

JAMES BOWMAN

Argumentum Fistulatorium

It would seem to me to indicate something basic about the course education is taking in our country, that a highly respected and influential professor of economics at Harvard University can see nothing incompatible with his profession in indicating that he has been "lecturing students on the wickedness of violence." It would be mildly surprising if he lectured on the "wickedness" of devaluing the dollar, but the wickedness of violence? A few years ago there was an influential, if not so respected, professor of psychology at Harvard who opted out of academia in favor of the "mind-expanding" powers of LSD. Though not necessarily similar otherwise, the situation of the two men is rather similar with respect to the scholarly profession: both are concerning themselves professionally with something extremely personal and subjective—something quite apart from the disinterested objectivity that is the goal of scholarship. But Leary is out and Galbraith is in, and six years do a difference make.

Though one might suppose that a generation of college students who spring in great numbers from non-college or limited-college families, a generation that is, moreover, described by the press as the most "concerned" and "involved" in American history, though one might suppose that a generation like that might have some sort of personalizing influence on education, I can only speak from my own experience, which may or may not be typical. As I have been confronted with the mysteries of scholarship, I have often found myself wishing for an academic concern with the things I used to wonder about as a child while gazing up into the clouds. So much so that it has been the major struggle of my brief scholarly career to evaluate objectively and to separate my personal life from my academic. The extent to which I have succeeded would then seem to be the extent to which I have conformed to current pedagogical fashion, but the possibility of one's not so conforming seems extremely great. And the result of non-conformity here would either be a lot of dropouts or a lot of sententious professors, both of which it seems we have in abundance. On the other hand, because I have so consciously attempted to separate the

private and the scholarly in my life, the way I would go in order to unite my life and my work—which end would be a principal objective of "concern" I should think—would not be toward traditional scholarship. So if all my wishes were fishes, we might very well have professors lecturing on "the wickedness of violence" or the efficacy of LSD.

But I think that even forced disinterestedness has taught me enough about moderation that I would be repelled by a professor lecturing me on the wickedness of violence—or the wickedness of anything else for that matter. So I think that if I were wishing, it would be only for a limited personalization of education—limited both extensively and intensively. Disinterestedness and objectivity are, I think, still very worthy goals. What would differ in some few courses would not be this method of approach, but rather the matter to be approached. I don't know what you wondered about as a child, gazing up into the clouds, but I wondered about God, and time, and death, and love, and history, and sorrow, and all the things that nobody else could explain. How I don't believe that looking into the clouds constitutes and education, but I do think that if we could somehow keep the ends of education before us a little bit, instead of tacitly supposing it to be an end in itself, we might get on better. The end of education, sayst thou? To be each of us a Thomas More: a man for all seasons—one whom Robert Bolt calls "a good man. I don't mean morally good . . . but good in the sense that a good car is good, or a good plow, or a good knife. Good for what it's for."

Now to keep the ends of education before us, we might institute compulsory advanced courses—untaught and ungraded, but for credit—in which the emphasis would be placed upon a sort of controlled bull session. Such a course could not, of course, be limited by discipline beyond just the liberal arts, but would probably concern itself most with religion, philosophy, history, and literature. A professor—a rather courageous one—should be there to (1) moderate the discussion, (2) assign readings and perhaps the keeping of a journal, and (3) serve as resident expert, both as regards learning and (hopefully) experience. But you see, of course, that the very in-

corporation of this idea into a structured educational program, the like of which we all now labor under, limits its effectiveness severely and perhaps irreparably. One might not like his discussion mates or his professor; he might not have any interest or knowledge about the things that the others are much concerned with; and he most likely would be so restricted by the exigencies of his other courses and the reading assignments in this one, that he could not hope to do justice by it.

In short, to get that kind of an education, one is almost forced to give it to himself, in his own way, and find who he may talk to. Or, if he has a portion of power in the university, he might conceivably find professors to teach ideology—which doesn't require objectivity or even much thought—and thus wind up with lectures on the wickedness of violence.

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

November 13

Bucknell University — lecture—"Masaryk's Relevance to Czechoslovakia and Europe Today," Professor Pavel Kovaly from Boston University, 8:00 p.m.

Lecture — "Gas-Liquid Chromatography and Related Techniques," Dr. W. J. A. Vanden Heuvel, Merck Sharp, and Dohme Research Laboratories.

November 14

F & M—film—"Charlie Bubbles," 8:00 p.m.

HACC—lecture—Lisa Hobbs, "How Now Mao," 12:00 noon. Film—"Vivre Sa Vie," 8:00 p.m.

November 15

Off Broadway (114 E. Poplar St., Lebanon)—film—"Thumb of Torture."

November 16

F & M—film—"Charlie Bubbles," 8:00 p.m.

November 18

Bucknell — film—"Ten Days That Shook the World," Russian.

November 19

Millersville — concert — Harrisburg Symphony.

Cedar Cress College—lecture—Stewart Udall, former Secretary of Interior, 8:00 p.m.

November 20

F & M — Topics lecture — Hilton Kramer, "The Problems of the Limelight," Art Editor for the N. Y. Times.

Bucknell—film—"The Island," Japanese.

November 21

Millersville State College — film — "La Strada."

HACC—films—"Strike" (1925 silent) "Que Viva Mexico" (1933 sound).

November 22

F & M—film—"Masculine—Feminine," 8:30 p.m.

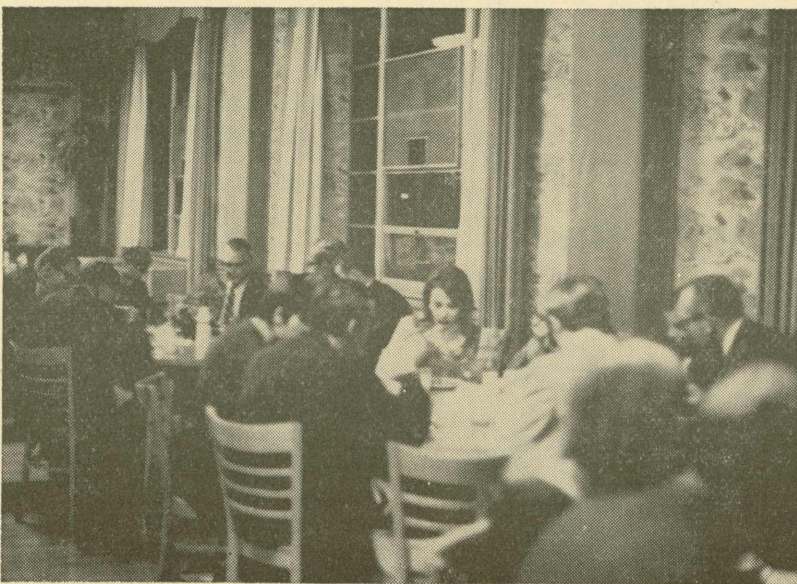
Off Broadway (114 E. Poplar St., Lebanon)—film—"Tarzan's Greatest Adventure."

Bucknell—concert—New York Rock and Roll Ensemble, and Sly and the Family Stone, 7:00 p.m.

November 23

F & M—film—"Masculine—Feminine," 7:30 p.m.

Millersville State College — film — "La Strada."



— Photo by Marty Hauserman

ON NOVEMBER 4th twenty student teachers dined with their cooperating teachers from Lebanon County high schools and talked about the 10 week apprenticeship (October 23, 1969—January 16, 1970) which is part of the requirements for a teaching certificate from the state of Pennsylvania. Before dinner, Dr. Ebersole, Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education, Mr. William Kerr, Director of Student Teaching, President Sample, and Dean Ehrhart discussed with the cooperating teachers the progress of the first semester seniors. Any senior who wants to teach second semester can sign up anytime during the day at Mr. Kerr's office, 2nd floor South Hall on Tuesday, November 18.

HOT DOG FRANK'S

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In The Rain and Mud

Hall and Garber Honored After Central Penn Tourney

by Jane Snyder

Lebanon Valley hosted the annual Central Penn Field Hockey Tournament on Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9. Nine teams participated in the two-day contest, under far from perfect weather conditions. The purpose of the tournament is to select two teams representing Central Penn Association to the Mid-East Tournament the following week.

Lebanon Valley's team played the Lock Haven Alumni at 8:00 Saturday morning. The result of the forty minute game was a 2-2 tie, Barb Hall and Jan Garber scoring. The afternoon game was played against Dickinson, again ending in a tie score of 1-1. Janice Shuster scored the only goal in this game.

Frequently the games were quite entertaining, and as well played as could be expected, as players plunged headlong into the mud, and balls were entrenched in puddles. (The field leaves a lot to be desired in ordinary conditions—in Saturday's downpour the grass disappeared into a swamp.)

Selected from the Valley team to play in Sunday's finals were: Janice Shuster, left wing; Barbara Hall, right inner; Jan Garber, center forward; Marcia Keefer, center halfback; and Bobbi Harro, goalie. Following Sunday morning's trials, Central Penn teams I and II were selected. Barb Hall made the first team, Jan Garber the second. Honorable mention was given to Bobbi Harro and Janice Shuster.

The excellent showing LVC made in the tournament was a good conclusion to a successful season unparalleled in the past 30 years. Concluding the season with a 2-1 victory over Susquehanna on November 5 under difficult conditions, the team brought their record to a 9-2-1 close. The team scored 46 goals this season, half of which were scored by Barb Hall, 10 by Jan Garber, and 7 by Karen Angstadt. All three halfbacks scored at least once, which is rather unusual.

Coach Jaci Walters is proud of this year's team and looking forward to a good season next year with seven of the starting members returning.



Wet fields hampered all the teams but particularly those like Valley which rely on a high-powered attack. Result for Valley was two ties.



Coach and starters of the best LVC hockey team in thirty years.

CLASSIFIEDS

Those interested in forming a weight lifting club with the object of competing in AAU meets please come to the weight room on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3:00 p.m.

Deliver classifieds and 25c to La Vie offices or staffers.

LV Weighs Membership In International Group

by Marty Hauserman

Lebanon Valley College is considering membership in the Association of Colleges and Universities for International Intercultural Studies (ACUIIS) and its principal project, the Gratz Center. This summer study abroad program, known officially as the International Studies at the University of Gratz, Austria, is designed for American and European students who strive for deeper mutual understanding and appreciation by living and learning together in an international atmosphere. The courses at Gratz emphasize Eastern European problems and are coordinated with various types of project activities, including instruction at universities in countries adjacent to Austria.

When the Gratz Center opened its doors for the first time last summer, 140 American and 19 European students attended classes. For the summer of 1970 the Gratz Center is encouraging more European students to enroll in order that there may be a more heterogeneous group. Each undergraduate student is required to take courses for a total of six hours credit in one of two academic divisions. All classes meet for 75 minutes each Monday through Thursday July 11-August 19.

Although the emphasis is primarily academic, there is enough free time to take week-end trips to such adjoining countries as Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Since Austria is a neutral nation and the University of Gratz is the southernmost German language university, a natural bridge of communication between the cultures and academic communities is formed.

The Gratz Center is only one of many planned centers to be established in Europe, East Asia and Africa under the sponsorship of the ACUIIS. The underlying theme of these ventures in international study is the re-

lation of other cultures to the Christian faith and the exploration of Christianity's relevance to the reality of one's environment. The ACUIIS hopes that its 29 members are able to accomplish this goal by inter-college cooperation in international seminars.

Moratorium II

Continued from Page 1, Column 5

the Peace Center in Harrisburg, has helped the Committee in drawing up plans. Either a speaker or a taped speech will be presented Thursday night through the Peace Center. On Friday "teach-ins" rather than class cuts will be emphasized. Materials and questions will be distributed to instructors as aids to class discussions. Friday's activities will also include a "Postcard Deluge" to President Nixon. Students may obtain postcards in the dining hall, copy a statement demanding immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam, and mail all cards to the White House.

Students desiring to participate in the March on Washington are urged to do so. Some have made arrangements to travel by bus from the Peace Center on Saturday.

Why has interest in the Moratorium waned? Some students feel that sufficient protest was made on October 15; any following efforts would only be repetitious. Others are confused about the campus organization's intentions and apparent split. Still others are waiting for something concrete to happen.

The Moratorium Committee has a problem other than waning interest—too much money. Approximately \$40 still remains in the kitty, after purchase of paper, postcards, and phone calls. One suggestion is that this money be donated to the National Committee, now in financial straits.

C-C Record-Setter Gilman Frustrated by Leg Injury

by Bill Elander

"It's kind of a mixture of pain and pleasure. You have to enjoy it," says John Gilman. "If you enjoy it, you can get great satisfaction out of it." John was a superstar in cross country, early this year, breaking both the new and old course record, but he is now out for the year with torn muscle in his leg.

The team, which is 5-3 has suffered without John, being clobbered 50-15 by Drexel. "We have a real close group, we're all together," John feels but he is disappointed because he let them down.

John hopes to make it to the MAC's, a post season meet, but will not be running Saturday for the Ursinus-Dickinson dual meet at LVC.

He sums his frustrations up by "It's no fun watching."

He thinks that running during football games is great. "It's one of the best things they did. It gives us support, which is something we need a lot of."

Harvey Gregory and Terry Nitka have really been outstanding for the team, John feels. "Terry has really improved, he has done a lot for the team. 'There is a lot of talent in this school' and freshmen Jim Rehborn, John Consella and Dennis Wertz show this.

The runners train by running sprints and running all over the country, jogging, sprinting or even just walking. "It's a hard sport to follow. You start and then the crowd doesn't see you until you come back. It's not that spectator pleasing."

Trustees Meeting

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

contributions from alumni, friends, and parents made significant advances, but that not much more was received from the church and from industry.

In other action, the board voted approval for several students to receive their degrees in January. The board also elected two new active trustees and one honorary trustee.

The meeting provided a special experience for the students who attended, and the trustees were anxious to have informal conversations with them. After the meeting and during lunch, the students were asked questions about the moratorium, chapel policy, the use of facilities on campus, and other matters.

Many trustees seemed very open-minded about major issues, and were receptive to the student viewpoints. They asked for continued student attendance to increase communications between the trustee and the student body.

The students found the meeting and the discussions very informative, and hoped to attend future meetings. Some expressed a desire to establish more direct contacts with the individual trustees.

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COLLEGE BUREAUCRACY

By Dave Niethamer

It is the fashion today to go seeking witches and other dire plotters against the educational process within the bureaucratic structure, otherwise known as "The Establishment." There, standing in our way, frustrating our every desire, is a foggy but impenetrable wall called "the Establishment," better defined as a bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy at LVC is present all around us. We meet it from the maintenance department to the President, and it is present on a few levels that we never meet. Who are these people and what do they do? What is the hierarchy, who sits on the top, and who is lowest in the pecking order? Are their jobs efficiently conceived and effectively carried out? Could they be improved upon drastically? And most important, how do they and their jobs relate to the student in the

process of acquiring an education?

The three following articles propose to answer the above questions, with some of the answers from the men themselves and others from the writers. For some of these questions, the answers can only be in the form of personal interpretation based on hurried research which is admittedly far from thorough.

Bureaucracy a Necessity

The unhappy fact for bureaucrat-hunters is that, for the most part, the jobs of the bureaucracy are seemingly a necessity. True, in an era of rapid evolution of the educational process, it has been the bureaucracy that drags its feet, slow to lose its power, wither, and die. Foot-dragging for its own sake is indefensible (and too often the arguments against change have been just that), but unreasonable demand for the offenders' heads is an equally indefensible stand.

Within these articles an attempt is made to clear the fog and provide

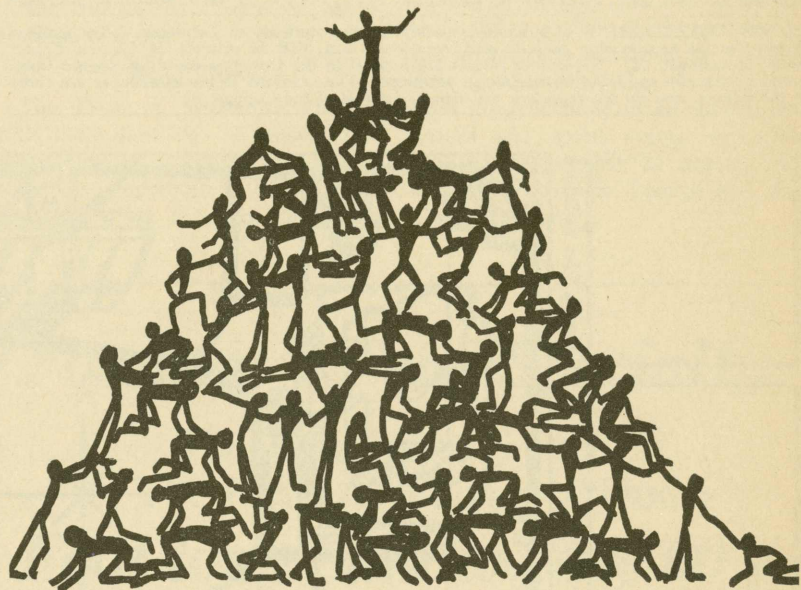
basic facts. From there it is the job of every student to evaluate what the bureaucracy means to him, decide which parts of it are necessary and which are unnecessary, and from there what the changes should be.

College Expectations

In the final analysis this brings us to an evaluation of what we expect to receive in the way of an education—what areas we would like to study, what courses we would like to have available, how we would like our proficiency to be measured, and so on. As to government, we must consider what is necessary to protect this process from those who would destroy it.

Ultimately the aim of such reflection is to make college into a relevant educational experience rather than a meaningless sentence served in an institution, with the appropriate fines paid that the inmate may arrive in the outside world a new, "educated" man with the sheepskin to prove it.

—James Bowman, Feature Editor



Top o' the Heap

By Robert Hunter

This article deals with the two men who are at the top of the bureaucratic pyramid: the President of the College and the Dean of the College. I interviewed both men and they expressed their opinions on the nature of their position in the college administration. The result was a very candid appraisal of the present state of the bureaucratic apparatus of the college and its relation to the overriding goals of the educational process at Lebanon Valley.

I first interviewed Dean of the College Ehrhart and asked him what the duties and obligations of his office are. He replied that they are "basically the responsibility for the academic program; that is, in terms of program, the curriculum, the courses of study. That, in turn," he said, "has a number of parts to it. One of them would be the general responsibility for revision of the student's academic progress—or regress—the student's participation and records specifically in terms of grades. Expressed in practical terms, this involves my chairing and directing the work of the Dean's Academic Advisory Group. This is a body which meets two big meetings a year, one at the end of each semester at which time the student's grade point average is reviewed and decisions are made on probation status and suspension or dismissal. That committee consists of Dean Faust, Dean Marquette, Assistant Dean Shay, and the academic advisors of the student in question, more likely than not the departmental chairman."

Three Main Duties

In addition to these duties there is "the basic responsibility for the securing or hiring of faculty, direction of their work, involvement in decisions of whether a faculty member should receive tenure, whether he shall be promoted, when he shall be retired and occasionally, and fortunately only occasionally, when faculty members should be separated from the staff. Really it is a three sided triangle in a sense: curriculum, student academic progress, and faculty. They all tie in."

When asked if there were any traditional aspects to his job, he replied

that he is, "responsible for reporting to the Board of Trustees on request of the President on the general state of the academic program and the faculty." Also he noted with humor, "by tradition the Dean walks in front of the academic procession," as in the case of opening convocations.

When asked if there are any areas in which changes could be made to facilitate the operation of his office, Dean Erhart noted that, "there has been in the last two years a notable change in the appointment of an as-



sistant Dean, Dr. Shay. He's relieved me of a good deal of detail operation and given me an opportunity at least, and I use that term advisably, too, to be concerned with some of the larger issues, larger problems." This advantage has been paid for, however, in that it has, "in part removed me from the detailed day to day operation and has brought me more of a remoteness, I feel, from the students than has been the case. Of course, the academic advisors always have functioned in a sense as an arm of the Dean's office to maintain these contacts which in the early days of this college or any other college were rather small. Certainly every other aspect of college administration has become more complex and so has this."

Indeed administrative demands have grown as the college has grown. During the interview, Dean Erhart remarked that in the original charter, the President is the only administrator mentioned. It is of course impossible for the President to handle all of the

myriad problems of administering a college alone. To determine the present status of the college presidency, I interviewed President Sample.

* * *

Mr. Hunter: Specifically what is your job? What are your duties and responsibilities as President of this college?

Dr. Sample: The general superintendence of the entire college; the superintendence of the personnel, superintendence of the program. We delegate specialists to the different areas here but it's the old story "the buck stops here."

Mr. Hunter: Are there any traditional or unspecified duties involved in your office?

Dr. Sample: The President is the "go-between" between the Board of Trustees which of course has the ultimate responsibility in many areas of the College, and all of the College personnel including students, faculty, staff members of the college. It is through the President that the College is expressed to the Board, and it is through the President that these various constituencies of the College request of the Board certain actions. In turn, the policies of the Board are executed through the Presidency to the various constituencies of the college. This is one. Another, is my own personal style, I think of to be described in facilitation rather than management. I consider as my major task to facilitate the educational process at this institution.

The person who has the privilege to sit in this chair becomes, very quickly, closely associated with every facet of the college. Although he cannot do all of the work, he still gets involved. I guess someone has described it aptly as "when the college catches a cold, I sneeze." That's how close the relationship is to the entire program.

Mr. Hunter: What changes, if any, are necessary, or could be made in the duties of your office to enable your position to function more effectively?

Dr. Sample: The biggest change that has taken place . . . is in our administrative structure—in the Vice-Presidential areas particularly, and

others in the Student Dean area and the Chaplaincy area reporting directly to the President having specific categories over which they have their supervision. This gives me an opportunity to work directly with a few people to make sure I get a continuously good picture of these facets. So far as what could be done in addition to that which had been recently done, I haven't yet said to myself, "now if I do this specific thing or if we could undo this specific change there would be more efficiency in this office. I look toward many changes in the College program totally . . ."

* * *

At the conclusion of both interviews, I asked President Sample and Dean Ehrhart what they felt is the greatest challenge facing this college today and what part their respective offices play in meeting that challenge.

Dean Ehrhart made this reply: "I think the biggest challenge and one which gives me the most concern . . . is the matter of planning; what do we want to be, where do we want to go, what kind of an institution do we want this to be in five years or ten years. That is something of course that all hands are concerned with: students, faculty, Trustee Board, President—it's a total enterprise." Dean Ehrhart further stated that his office is very much involved in meeting the academic aspect of this challenge.

In replying to the question of the challenge facing the college today,



President Sample also voiced his concern with the essential nature of the college and the role it should play in the future. "I think it's the challenge of meeting success; as a small in-

stitution . . . as a family community type institution in a society that seems to indicate the inability of this type of institution to survive, we have many people who decry the push toward all bigness, the push toward specialization . . . in spite of their speaking against it, the process continues. Maybe there has to be more than words from some of the people who have concern here."

Size of Student Body

"I'm not quite sure what is the exact number of students . . . that should ultimately be on this campus. I'm convinced it should be twelve hundred or less. Maybe a thousand is the top number. Right now we have the limit of students for the facilities we have. If we add facilities to our campus, maybe we can go a thousand or eleven hundred, or even twelve hundred. But I am convinced that that's our top number. Some people in our society would probably say, 'Well if that's your limit in size your days are numbered, in terms of existence.' This challenge can be expressed in real obligations, so far as having all of the persons associated with this college understanding this challenge, and giving their effort, money, etc. to say we can meet this challenge. I'm speaking of the Church . . . the alumni . . . the faculty and administration; I'm speaking of the students and all the people who work for this institution. It will be very easy for some people to give up the ghost and say, 'Well you just can't support an institution of that size.' But if we want to be a truly unique institution then we have to make the sacrifice to retain that status whether it's financial sacrifice or just simply manpower sacrifice."

Campus Advantages

"We have some disadvantages on our campus. But we have many advantages in the fact that we are a small institution, in the fact that there are personal relationships between our students and our professional staff. We have to come up and meet the challenge to retain the good and overcome some of the weaknesses that we have."

President Sample went on to say

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—Special No. 1

Tuesday, December 2, 1969

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LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published weekly by the students of Lebanon Valley College except during examination periods and vacations. LA VIE is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Newspaper offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor. Subscriptions are available for \$2.50 per semester. The opinions in the newspaper are those of the editors, and do not represent the official opinion of the College.

THE SUPERFLUOUS BUREAUCRACY

THE NON-STUDENT AGENCIES

By Terry Carrillio, Louis Mylecraine, and Dave Snyder



Dr. Robert C. Riley, Vice President and Controller, is the college's financial officer. Dr. Riley is responsible for accounting, auditing, election and promotion of non-academic personnel, funds for new construction, auxiliary and service enterprises, for the receipt, custody, and disbursement of monies, and for the selection and promotion of staff benefit programs. As controller, he serves as the institutional and/or fiscal representative on financial aid and grant programs. The investment of college funds in accord with the investment policies of the Board of Trustees and the supervision and approval of purchases are handled through Dr. Riley. The controller conducts billing and collecting. He is in charge of payroll and the entrance by the college into legal contracts. Funds for the maintenance of the physical plant are controlled through his office. The controller is not responsible, however, for the solicitation of funds except when the government provides the source through grants or loans.

While the office of Controller is not necessarily directly concerned with academic functions, Dr. Riley (qualified by his background in education) has since 1967 been project director for the Community Services Seminar. This program consists of a series of ten lectures and panel discussions on a post-graduate level of community problems and concerns. Sixty fellowships are awarded to area community leaders to attend the seminar.

Move to Economize

Dr. Riley has sought to run his office efficiently in an attempt to economize. In a recent move, for example, the dining hall hours were switched to facilitate a shortened work day for many on the staff. It was found, however, that the student workers were inconvenienced by the time change, and after the trial period

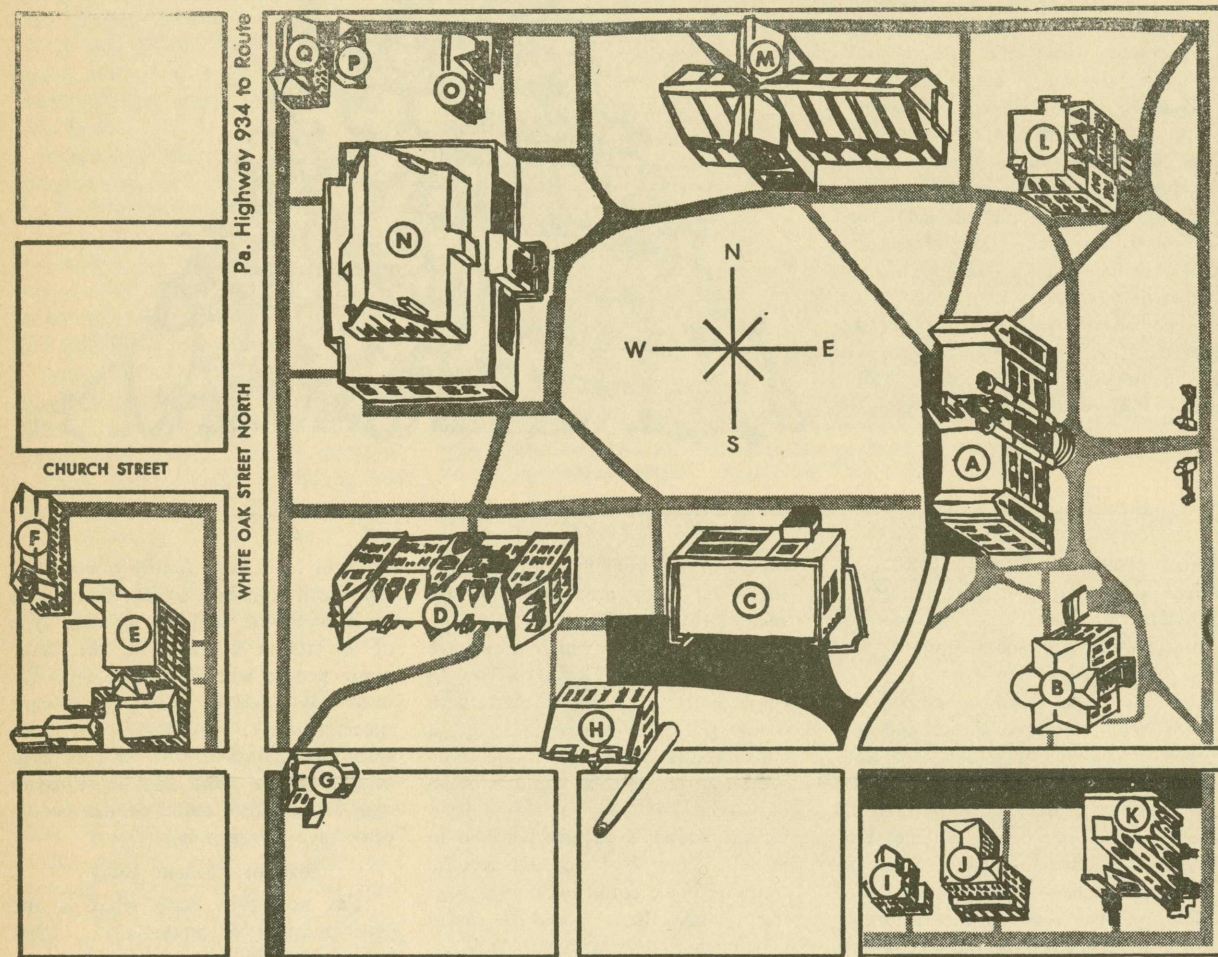
regular hours were resumed. The controller has also been responsible for certain economically advantageous proposals on the plans for the student center. It was found that a new dining hall using the same kitchen would be more practical than extending the existing dining area.

Controller is Essential

While in the strictest sense the controller's office is superfluous in that it is neither responsible for faculty or curriculum, it is obvious that the college cannot operate as an educational institution without proper management of funds. It is the Vice President and Controller, Dr. Riley, who seeks to insure their efficient usage.

The area of college relations is headed by Vice President and Assistant to the President Earl Mezzoff. College relations is defined by this institution as dealings with alumni, development, public relations, and industrial placement. The major role of this branch of the administration is "to interpret the school to the public straight forwardly, positively, and to create a climate conducive to support" according to Vice President Mezzoff. Concentration for support is placed on the alumni, the Church, businesses, industry, and foundations. Dr. Mezzoff's specific responsibilities include arranging the Great Artists Series, represent-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)



THE OFFICES OF THE BUREAUCRACY

A.—President of the College, the Vice-Presidents, the Controller, the Dean of the College; B.—the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women; F.—the Maintenance Department; I.—the Office of Public Relations, the Office of Alumni Relations and Placement, the Office of Development; J.—the College Registrar, the Dean of Admissions; M.—the College Chaplain.

Like a Well-Oiled Machine

A First-Hand Report On Our Bureaucracy In Action

By Dale Fetzer

"... Theophany, epiphany, Moses, the burning bush..." I thought as I gradually approached Kreider Hall. My mind was in complete shambles having just taken my first Religion 12 exam. I was functioning only on my motor nerves and instinct. "... I have to get to my room..." my only thought was to collapse in my bed. I opened the front door to Kreider as if I were Dr. Frankenstein's creation. As I turned my half-dazed head toward the mailbox—"... oh my God..."—I was panic stricken! Tragedy had finally come into my otherwise uneventful life. Panic seized my body and I fell, stumbled, back against the candy machine. As I sat shaking on the floor, my mind calmly tried to remember that precious number I had forgotten. "... I can't remember, I can't remember, maybe, just maybe—I, I wrote it down..." Desperately I

raced to my room and began twisting and turning the knob. Finally the door opened and I crashed into my room. Stricken for a moment, I realized that I had to find that all important number. "... I can't find it, it's gone, what am I going to do, maybe it was 3½ to the right—no, no, no, No!" I crumpled into a weeping, shattered pile of humanity, almost destroyed by a single inhuman number. It had come to me—the realization—that I had lost my mail-box combination.

Positive Action

As I regained my senses, I decided the only thing I could do was to see Bob Smith, the head counselor of Kreider Hall. I walked down to his room, knocked and entered. Bob immediately noticed that I was somewhat shaken.

"What's a matter Dale?" Bob asked in his characteristic monotone.

"Bob, I... uh... I've forgotten my mail-box combination. Could you please tell me the number?"

"Dale, it seems we have encountered a rare problem. According to administrative procedure you first have to prove that that is your mail-box and you have the right to the number!"

"Are you kidding?" I was stunned.

"No, Dale, I have to do it this way. If I just gave you the combination I

would be infringing on other student's rights." Bob could be firm at times.

"Well, that's easy enough—the proof—let me see—Ah, my room number and the mail-box number are the same."

"A coincidence, you'll have to see Dean Marquette." With that Bob slammed his door in my face.

Spurred on by the threat of no mail, I ran to the Dean's office and, fortunately, made an appointment for the next day. I couldn't sleep all that night, visions of being thrown out of school because they could not prove that I was a student haunted me. The morning came and I cut all my classes waiting for my appointment. The appointment was at 2:00. Anxiously I went up at 1:30—I didn't see the Dean until 2:30.

Dean is Helpful

"Hi ya Dale, Hi ya Dale, wanna borrow some money?" the Dean was his usual self, "what seems to be the problem?"

"Well, Dean Marquette, it seems I—"

"Just let me find your records—hum—oh—I see you've taken English 20, how do you like it?"

"Just fine, but that's not my problem—"

"So you do have a problem—let me

see—well if you would study more and schedule your time your grades would be better. Well, I hope that'll help you out."

"I'm not having trouble with my grades," I was trying to be firm.

"Are you sure? Sometimes these things just slip right by you." Dean Marquette was deeply concerned about my welfare.

"Yes, uh—No—Uh, Dean, I've forgotten my mail-box combination." He turned pale.

Proofed Pudding

"Well, Dale," he opened seriously, "as you know, we have to prove that you are a student here. You know the old saying—the proof is in the pudding—well, if we can't prove that you're a student—you'll have to wait until you graduate before we can give you the combination." Suddenly he jumped up—I guess to find my records—and a copy of Dale Carnegie's *How to Win Friends and Influence People* fell out of his pocket. He was obviously embarrassed as he picked up the book, but just as suddenly he was happy again.

"Dale, I think we've found the proof without the pudding," he grinned, "look what I've written on the corner of this book." He showed me the cover of the book and there in the middle of the cover was inscribed:

DALE FETZER IS A STUDENT AT LVC AND LIVES AT 204 KREIDER.

The proof at last. Immediately Dean Marquette wrote the significant information on a piece of paper, handed it to me and said to go see Dr. Riley, the Controller of the College. I thanked him and took my leave.

I hastened over to the Ad. building to find Dr. Riley. Fortunately he was in. I felt more optimistic by the minute. Having explained my problem to Dr. Riley, I handed him the Dean's paper. I waited patiently as he wandered around, the room, mumbled, grunted, coughed, and called in his secretary. With a "umm..." this is a tough one..." he quoted some numbers to his secretary, who furiously wrote down everything he muttered. He signed the paper and handed it to me, then he said, "Go see Zearfoss."

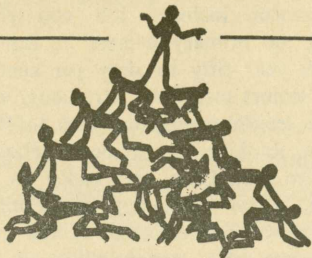
Action Taken

As I left his office I glanced at the paper which I held in my hand. I was completely baffled—the paper read:

MB/CK + X²/EMB² = CMB
 "College symbols" I thought as I went back to Kreider wondering if I would ever see Franklin Roosevelt again.

I tried to see Mr. Zearfoss every day for two weeks; he was always out to

By Cathy Mason
And Rook Brown



There is much misapprehension and uncertainty among students at LVC concerning the very people who are supposedly most directly concerned with their extra-curricular needs, namely, the Student Affairs people. Many students are unclear as to the precise prescribed functions and areas of jurisdiction of these people. This article will attempt to clarify the positions of

Beyond

The Classroom: The

Student-Oriented

Officers

Dean of Men, Dean of Admissions, Registrar, College Chaplain, and Dean of Women.

Dean Marquette, the Dean of Men, is basically responsible for the duties of aiding and servicing LVC's male student population. His specific duties include counselling, housing, arranging and controlling extra-curricular activities, advising the Senate, keeping each student's personal record, planning freshman and spring orientation, maintaining chapel attendance, advising students on graduate school, selecting and training student counselors acting as a liaison for the draft board, and a responsibility for enforcing the institutional policies of President Sample. The Dean reports directly to the President on his duties and problems.

A Job Well Done

From interviewing various people and from personal opinion, the general consensus seems to be that Dean Marquette does a good job. He is always available for a student with a problem or question, and he is willing to assist in any way possible, within his position. There doesn't seem to be much question that a man such as this is necessary to serve both the student and the college. Probably the most important aspect of his position is that he is an important go-between through which information and stu-

dent issues can pass between the administration and the students.

The Dean considers himself an educator first and an administrator second, which is how it should be at a college. He cites one major problem as being, "The students may not trust the Dean of Men." He feels that if more students would take him into their confidence, much more commun-

ication between the student body and the administration could take place. In conclusion, Dean Marquette's position is an extremely important one on our campus, a position whose purpose is to serve the students, and a position which is being filled quite capably.

Quotas and Quality

Dean Carmean is the college dean of admissions, a post which he has held since 1949. His department consists of himself, two assistants, Mr. Stanson and Mrs. Bott, and two secretaries. His basic function is to accept or reject students attempting admission, and to direct student recruitment. He also disseminates information and advises students and parents concerning college admission.

His position is very vital to a college of this size, because without his efforts, the quota and quality of students could not be reached. He is under the control of Dean Ehrhart and President Sample. In addition to this great responsibility to the college he must be straightforward to those seeking admission. He must rate their capabilities accurately, both for the college's good and their own, since their future is at stake. Dean Carmean seems to have done a good job

in selecting students, for it appears that LVC's drop-out and flunk-out rate is above average. The Admissions staff successfully fulfills its role of gathering students who can meet our institutional standards.

The College Registrar is considered to be the chief custodian of all the academic records of the college. It is his duty to perform the enormous task of organizing and coordinating all the routine elements of the academic process. He directs the registration of students, reports enrollment, schedules classes, assigns classrooms, weighs requests for use of classrooms for other than instructional purposes, issues course rosters, schedules semester examinations, collects and records grades, calculates averages, issues grade reports, and prepares lists of potential graduates: in short, over-

sees the welter of detail and minutiae entailed in all aspects of the academic process.

Further, he is concerned with the preparation and issuance of records such as the Dean's List, the list of class standing and rank, and the official transcript of student records. He also conducts routine studies and surveys and undertakes others at the request of members of the faculty and/or administration.

The two basic jurisdictions of the College Chaplain are the religious program of the college, and the relationship of the college with its constituency, particularly the conferences to which the college is directly related.

Spiritual Guidance

Specifically, he is responsible for developing and directing the college religious program and correlating it with other campus activities. He provides spiritual guidance for students, but only within the format of the counselling program of the college. In other words he is to be considered no more nor less than any of the other student counselors on affairs per-

inent to college life. He serves as advisor to foreign students and assists in the recruitment of new students, especially within the bounds of the college related conferences.

The Chaplain plays a large role in fulfilling the religious aims of the college. He must help create the proper atmosphere and provide the opportunities for worship, religious fulfillment, and instruction in the Christian viewpoint. Since these are some of the college, the Chaplain's post is an important one.

Social Dean

The Dean of Women is charged with those functions of student personnel services concerned with women with the important restriction that she must relate them to the general

policies of the college. She supervises the housing of women and the administration of the different housing units through the head residents and the student counsellors, and is responsible for the protection and care of property in cooperation with the Controller. She cooperates with the Dean of Men in planning and conducting the annual orientation program for new students. She is responsible for the counseling and guiding of students. She also assists in maintaining student discipline according to the rules set down by the student government. The Dean supervises the scheduling of all student activities and social events, organizes the master calendar of events, and supervises Carnegie Lounge and the College Infirmary.

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lunch. In the meantime I watched my mail-box constantly—I cut class, I didn't study, all I could think about was my mail. I had two bills, a letter from Mom and Dad, and six letters from the Draft Board marked urgent—I was worried.

Maintenance Problems

Three weeks later I finally found Mr. Zearfoss repairing one of the college's new plastic lawn mowers. I explained the situation to him and handed him the equation.

"Hum . . . this here's a bigger problem than the time he tried to get the ladder off the chapel roof!" Mr. Zearfoss said, "You know down here at Buildings and Grounds we have a lot of problems, what with the grass growing and all, so the best thing for you to do is to measure the mail-box."

"Please stay here, I'll measure it and bring the measurements back." I ran back to Kreider, borrowed a ruler, and measured my over-stuffed mail-box. 2 inches by 3 inches. I ran back to Mr. Zearfoss and held out my findings. He handed me a lawn mower blade and took the paper.

"Yep, them's measurement all right." Mr. Zearfoss looked a bit puzzled. "Well, Dale, you go over to the Alumni Office and see Mr. Long."

"Why?"

"Well, Dale, they might be able to find an Alumni had your mail-box who remembers the combination."

It took me six days to find the Alumni office and two more days to find Mr. Long. By this time I was desperate—I noticed that two records from the Columbia Record Club had arrived and were in my mail-box.

"Yes sir, Dale, I think we may have solved your problem," Mr. Long spoke gradually, "we've located two Alumni who lived in your room. One graduated in 1919 and is living in Florida, and the other graduated in 1963 and is on the South Pole with the Navy."

"Please tell me why I had to come up here to find my combination? It's worthless!"

Alumni Contact

"Dale, you don't seem to see the enduring worth this gives the Alumni office. An assignment such as yours (1) gives the staff something to do and (2) it's one of the best ways we have to keep in touch with the Alumni. Perhaps you should get in touch with Dean Ehrhart."

"Right." By this I was greatly disillusioned with the College Administration.

I headed back to Kreider, entirely pessimistic. As I entered the lounge

I noticed a janitor painting my mail-box.

"Why are you painting my mail-box?" I asked.

"Uh, Red Zearfoss gave me this note and told me to do something about it, so I'm painting it." I went up to my room and cried.

Latin Grammar

After eight days I got an appointment to see Dean Ehrhart, realizing it was the only thing I could possibly do.

"I have been thoroughly briefed with your present situation, Dale," Dean Ehrhart intellectually stated, "and the essence of your infallible problem lies mainly in the cellular structure of your cerebral membrane. *Cogito ergo sum*—to quote the famous utterings of Descartes. In order to recenter the problem to itself, we must first examine the meaning of your human existence. *Mulier est hominio conjusio*. Ha, Ha! *Omina Gallia* of the first half of the essential mental forethought. Uh, Dale, in essence your problem lies in your lack of memory—I suggest you audit Philosophy 10 and see me, *agricola, agricolarum*, in three months. Q.E.D."

As I wandered out of Dean Ehrhart's office, I was trying to fathom what he said. I was sure Philosophy

10 was not the answer. I only had one course of action left open to me—I had to see President Sample.

I made an appointment and waited anxiously for the day of reckoning to arrive. When the time finally arrived I entered President Sample's office with great apprehension. Hanging on every wall were posters with THE BUCK STOPS HERE written on them. At last, I'd meet my maker. As he extended his big brawny hand—he said:

"Well, Dale, I understand you're not spiritually united with yourself. You'd better see Dr. Bemederfer." It was all I could do to leave his office, I couldn't think, I couldn't function, all I could do was wander to the Chapel.

I burst in on the Chaplain as he was humming Hymn 38 to himself. When he saw me he clenched his hands and rolled his eyes upward.

Dale, in order for me to help you, spiritually, I must know if you're a Virgo." Dr. Bemederfer was emphatic.

"No"

"Well, in that case hand these out and your worries will be over."

Dr. Bemederfer then handed me 200 decals of the 10 Commandments. I was lost, I had finally given up hope of ever reading a letter again. I decided, for my own personal sanity, to

read the chapter on structure of the friendly letter in the *Modern English Handbook*.

Later that evening I was pondering my lost mail, when I got a phone call. It was Dean Marquette on the phone.

"Dale, we can see the light at the end of the tunnel, I think we've turned the last corner—I can see it, Dale, I can see it."

"What do you mean, what about all those people I had to see?"

"That's water over the dam—the point is—you'll get your combination tomorrow!"

At last I could get mail, my heart fluttered with excitement—I stayed up all night waiting for the mail to come.

Service as Usual

The following morning I waited for Bob Smith to place the mail in the boxes. He came down at 9:20 and began sorting the mail. I watched with anticipation for my letter. Then there it was, from the Dean of Men's office—my combination.

"Bob, give me that letter," I was becoming violent, "I must have that letter!"

"I'm sorry Dale, I can't—according to federal law it has to go through the proper channels." I watched as he crammed the letter into my mail-box.

THE SUPERFLUOUS BUREAUCRACY

(Continued from Page 2, Column 5)

ing the President at other institutions, serving as a member on the building committee, and as a representative of liberal arts colleges on the state education commission.

Dr. Mezoff, chiefly responsible for fund raising, has found that in handling relations with alumni and friends of the college it is often necessary to present the implications and long range effects of academic changes or proposals. For example, Dr. Mezoff stated that the change in chapel policy had to be explained objectively to insure the continued support of certain contributors wary of such change.

College Relations

The effect the Office of College Relations has on academic affairs is likewise in a very technical sense superfluous. This branch of the administration can, however, influence academic affairs through its solicitation of funds by providing for the purchase of equipment through foundations and industry. When funds are secured, the budget strain can be at times alleviated allowing money ear-

marked for a specific purpose to be used for academic improvement.

How effective has this office been in its solicitation of funds? While the Annual Giving goal was set in 1969 for \$165,000, the sum of \$187,165 was obtained from alumni and friends of the College. This is an increase of 16% over the total last year. Alumni giving increased by 13% over the previous total. It is hoped by Dr. Mezoff that with the emergence of the new conference of the United Methodist Church the total support of the church will cease its downward trend, which has reached its lowest since 1964.

Dr. Mezoff pointed out that the staff at Lebanon Valley concerned with college relations is smaller than most comparably sized schools in the area.

The Office of Public Relations, headed by Mr. Showers and employing five persons, is responsible for most of the material printed on campus. Materials published concern college policy, faculty activities, students'

achievements, and tickets. The Public Relations Office attempts to contact the hometown newspapers of all the students. It makes over 1,000 news releases a year.

Distance from Students

Mr. Showers has found that a weakness of the public relations department is its failure to keep in close contact with the moods and thinking of the students.

The public relations department has no direct influence on academic affairs and probably a limited effect on the solicitation of funds, since much of its work is done through local newspapers, and the office speaks to more persons than just alumni and friends. While maintaining a favorable public image might be desirable, it would appear that in regard to the academic goals of the college this particular office is one of the most superfluous of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Long, assisted by two part-time workers, is in charge of Alumni relations and placement. The area of

placement includes job counseling, with the primary interest on seniors. Each year fifty to sixty per cent of the seniors meet with Mr. Long, who, as a trained counselor, tries to stimulate thinking as to career choices. Before Mr. Long was added to the staff, career counseling and bringing company representatives to the campus was the responsibility of the deans. The responsibility had been neglected, but last year Mr. Long brought representatives from over sixty firms to the campus for interviews.

The office of alumni relations is, according to Mr. Long, in a period of self re-evaluation. Until recent years it concerned itself primarily with social gatherings. The emphasis has shifted to fund raising. With between six and seven thousand living alumni, Lebanon Valley has only from three to five per cent active in alumni affairs. A total of 28 per cent of all living alumni made contributions last year, but of those solicited (some alumni addresses are unknown), the 36 per cent who contributed was above the national average.

Continuing Education

Freshmen Sendoff, college nights in high schools, and Alumni Day are activities handled through this alumni office. Two relatively new concepts in alumni affairs are the recommendation by graduates of new students and the area of continuing education. For example, a jazz clinic for alumni and students was held last year.

Mr. Long feels that the alumni office could benefit by being more closely linked with the administration and with student attitudes and concerns. The alumni have begun to develop in these areas, as evidenced in their recent resolution to push for a student center.

In the solicitation of funds, recommendation of new students, and pro-

gram of continuing education, the alumni, through this office, are sharing an increasing role in academic goals.

Mr. Wonderling is in charge of the Office of Development. Development consists of raising funds. About 30 per cent of the college's funds are obtained through this office's contact with industry, business, friends, and foundations. Noting again that the solicitation of money is necessary for the operation of the college, Mr. Wonderling felt that there is a kind of isolation from the students and, therefore, no direct influence on academic goals or the educational process.

VP Co-ordinates

In the area of college relations headed by Dr. Mezoff and the departments of public relations, alumni relations, development, and placement, there would appear to be an overlap in the bureaucracy. The interview with Dr. Mezoff did not reveal explicitly his relationship with these other departments. The impression received from the interview would seem to indicate that the Vice President is a kind of coordinator of the activities of these departments.

The Lebanon Valley Maintenance Department is headed by Mr. Austin C. Flood. The department is responsible for maintenance of the athletic field, upkeep of the lawns and shrubbery, repairs on campus lighting, snow removal, plumbing, and electricians, and an increase in the availability of maintenance facilities.

The Maintenance department has no influence on faculty or curriculum and therefore, on the educational processes or academic affairs. In that sense the department is superfluous, but is necessary in providing for the comfort of the students and the smooth functioning of the physical plant of the college.

Top o' the Heap

(Continued from Page 1, Column 5)

that there are many subchallenges under the overall heading mentioned above but that these are all part of the larger challenge.

Thus we have the duties and obligations of the two top men in the College. It would seem that both of these men bring a great deal of insight and dedication to bear in the exercise of their duties. We have also noted that the administration has

made adjustments in its organization which have brought about an increase in its efficiency. However, the pyramid of administrative organization is only as strong as its foundation. Other articles in this group will deal with those offices which make up the bulk of the bureaucracy: the individual areas of concern whose lines of interest finally lead to the President's office.

NEW FACILITIES SURVEY

College Center

Computer Center

Dormitories

Faculty Office Building

General Academic Building

Library Expansion

Music or Fine Arts Building

Recreational and Athletic Facilities
(tennis courts, field house, ice skating)

Science Building

Swimming Pool

This questionnaire is being circulated at the request of President Sample in order that he may learn student views on campus facility priorities. The survey has already been conducted among the trustees. The student should mark the four facilities that he considers most essential with numbers one to four corresponding to the order of priority. Space has been provided for entering facility suggestions not on the list. Completed forms may be returned to the President's Office or to the La Vie Offices.

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Newsfronts

National . . .

East Lansing, Mich.—(CPS)—The Young Adult Conference of the YWCA (Young Woman's Christian Association) has endorsed legalization of marijuana and has called for using YWCA facilities for the dispensation of birth control aids to married and single women alike.

The YWCA members, all under 35 years of age, also endorsed in heated sessions: the repeal of all abortion laws, conjugal rights for prisoners of all sexes, the Black Manifesto, and the Vietnam Moratorium.

Social & Cultural . . .

Any student interested in serving as co-chairman of a discussion group during the January Symposium on "The Negro in American Film" should contact Glenn Phelps, Rolanda Hoffman, or Dennis Smith as soon as possible. This applies only to those students who were unable to attend the meeting on Wednesday, December 10.

* * * * *

Gloria Roush and Patricia Horn will present their senior recitals on Sunday, December 14, 1969. Miss Horn's program includes *Concerto in B Minor* by Handel and *Suite for Viola* by R. Vaughan Williams. Miss Roush has selected *Impromptus*, 0.90 by Schubert, *Bear Dance* by Bartok, *Notturmo* by Respighi and *Suite* by Poulenc for her program. The recital is at 3:00 p.m.

* * * * *

The *Summer Employment Directory of the United States* is available to students who want to earn money, travel, meet people, and learn new skills during the summer months. This complete listing of 80,000 job opportunities is available for \$4.95 from the National Directory Service, P.O. Box 65, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232. It includes names of the employers, addresses for making application, job descriptions, pay scales, and special requirements for employees. A directory of *Summer Jobs Overseas* is also available for \$3.95 from the same address.

At California State

Ex-LVC President Caught In Presidency Controversy

by Paula Stock

When student voice becomes so influential as to have a direct influence on the Board of Trustees of a college and the State Department of Education, it is time to take notice and try to understand some of the issues involved. On October 24, 1969, Dr. George H. Roadman was acknowledged by Pennsylvania's Governor Shafer as President of California State College, California, Pennsylvania. This ended a debate which bordered on scandal for more than a year. One of the most interesting points of the controversy was the influence of the students at Cal State in the selection of their new President.

The Student's Choice

Dr. Roadman had been serving as Acting President of the college since November 12, 1968, and had served as Dean of Faculty and Academic Affairs since 1957. During this time he had gained the respect and admiration of the student majority at Cal State. When the Board of Trustees nominated him for the position of President during July of this year the student body was elated, only to have Dr. Kurtzman, State Education Secretary, reject the nomination on the basis of what he considered an insubstantial vote. The Board of Trustees then voted to invalidate their July nomination and soon affirmed their choice of Dr. James Kehl for President.

Needless to say, the students were not going to give up without a fight. Their position was strengthened when Governor Shafer rejected the nomination of Dr. Kehl, leaving the office of President still open. Attacks were made by the students on the Board of Trustees and the State Department of

Education, accusing both of political chicanery and violation of the democratic process.

Enter Dr. Miller

Dr. Frederick K. Miller, former President of Lebanon Valley College, was sent from the State Department of Education to appease the student body. After forty minutes of answering questions in front of a gathering of over 4,200 students, Dr. Miller was informed through various reactions that the students were not satisfied with the answers they received. His assertion that politics had never entered the presidency issue was ridiculed. Max Bellard, Editor-in-Chief of the school newspaper, states in the October 10 issue of *The California Times* that "Harrisburg had better learn immediately if not sooner that this is not Tammany Hall in 1870, nor is the little college in the peaceful valley going to sit by in idleness while the boys in Harrisburg wheel and deal with our future."

Campus Outcry

Students were not afraid to publicly voice their disgust with the entire situation. Dr. Miller's visit on campus was denounced as "a farce," an exercise in "double-talk politics," both "ridiculous and disgusting." Two *Times* news reporters stated in a joint article that "It was . . . obvious that Dr. Miller was a scapegoat for Governor Shafer and Dr. Kurtzman who, like rats leaving a sinking ship, were not present for questioning. The tragedy of the whole affair is that the men who played politics with the educators of the various state institutions go unheard, unseen, and unapprehended."

The result—Dr. Roadman is now

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

LOVE'S THEORY NEARS PUBLICATION

by Penny Roth

Most students know that Virginia Woolf is more than a name in the title of Albee's play. For those who are not so enlightened, the University of California Press release (March, 1970) of a book by one of our faculty members may increase your knowledge. The book is entitled *Worlds in Consciousness* and deals with cognitive psychology and its application to the novels of Virginia Woolf. Its author is the chairman of the psychology department, Dr. Jean O. Love. To students, Dr. Love is a professor of general psychology, personality, the psychology of abnormal behavior, and educational psychology. But she is also the author of several journal articles, has the distinctions of being included in the *American Men of Science* and the *Who's Who of American Women*, and is an accomplished artist.

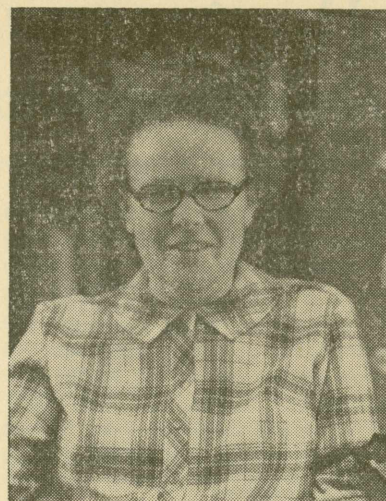


Photo by Marty Houserman
Dr. Love

Dr. Love has always been interested in the relationship between the fields of English and psychology. The fact that she was an English major in

her undergraduate study shows through in her knowledgeable use of quotations in her book from several literary sources. In her teaching she has always used literary examples to illustrate psychological concepts. Her particular interest in Virginia Woolf began with research for a lecture on creativity and pathology given to the humanities course (now English 20). Since then, Dr. Love has read all Virginia Woolf's novels, the manuscripts of most of them, the biographical material on Virginia Woolf and her family, and previous literary criticism of her novels. By 1962, Dr. Love had begun the actual writing of her book and later that year, on the merits of that work, was awarded a fellowship from the American Association of University Women for a year's study at Oxford. Feeling that teaching did not allow her enough time to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI No. 9

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, December 12, 1969

Proposal Is Made To Give Students Control Of La Vie

by Richard Thompson

The faculty is now considering a proposal that would give the students the responsibility for picking the editor of *La Vie*.

At this time the editors, often nominated by their predecessors, require the approval of the College President and Faculty. But it has been proposed that the Student Council, representing the student body, take on the responsibility.

The President would also have responsibility because of legal matters, and could dismiss the editor, but the newspaper would no longer have any responsibility to the faculty except that of the advisor appointed by the President.

Larry Riedman, editor of *La Vie*, believes that the paper's primary responsibility is to serve the best interests of the student body, as perceived by an editor appointed by the students. He made the original proposal that the faculty be removed from any position of responsibility for the paper.

Captain Cooper, heading the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, points out that the Faculty does not approve the student government, so why the paper or its editor? He adds that the students are the ones best able to judge whether or not the paper is serving their interests.

The proposal states that the editor should be freely elected by the student body or its representatives, and that the editor could be removed by the students on "grounds of incompetence, failure to serve the interests of the student body, or the abuse of the taste and conscience of its reading public."

A student council committee is now considering ways in which that body

might handle the proposed responsibility.

The change might also apply to the yearbook editors. Barb Asplund, co-editor of the *Quittie*, thinks that students would be in a better position than the faculty to vote for editors.

LA VIE

Offices (Carnegie, second floor) will be open every weekday afternoon from one to five beginning today. Students are invited to stop in, kill time, and comment on the paper. (All staffers are invited to stop in and do a little work.)

Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in Center Annex. Also, anyone with additional information about coming events is requested to bring it to Center Annex.

December 11

Cedar Crest College — musical — "Once Upon a Mattress," 8:00 p.m.

December 12

Millersville State College — film — "Hiroshima Mon Amour"
Harrisburg Area Community College — films — "Desire," and "Blond Venus," 7:00 p.m. also selected short subjects.

Cedar Crest College — musical — "Once Upon a Mattress," 8:00 p.m.

December 13

Cedar Crest College — musical — "Once Upon a Mattress," 8:00 p.m.

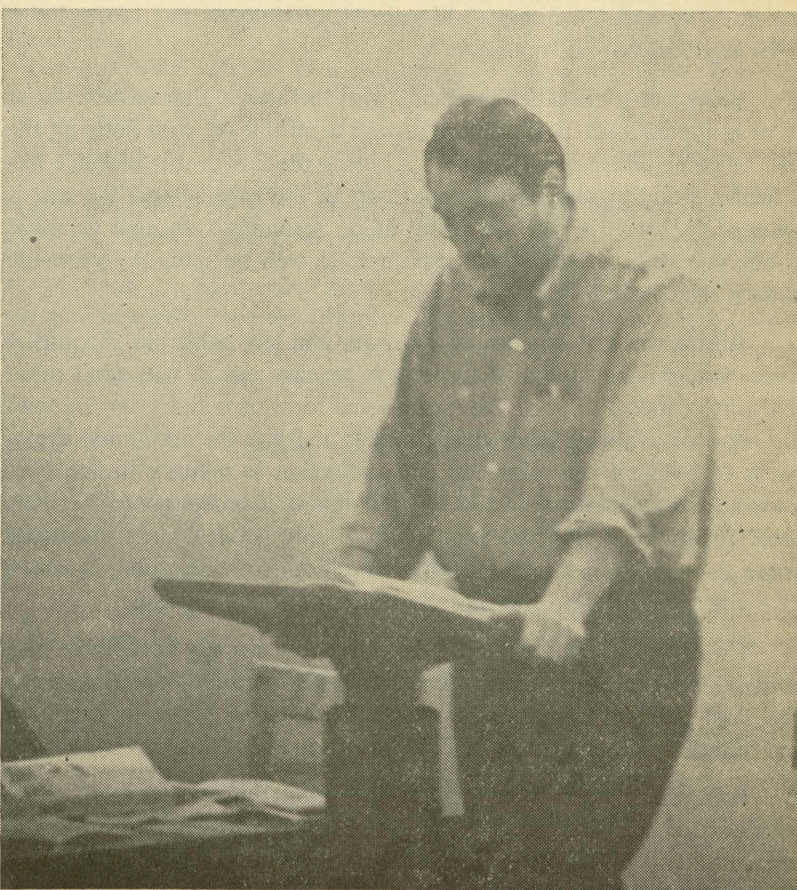


Photo by Marty Houserman

St. Geroud (1940-1966) presents his poetry to a packed lecture hall. Though some members of the audience were offended, most students found the reading of primarily light verse entertaining. The poet (real name: Bill Knot) conducted an afternoon class, and had a dinner with members of the English department before giving his reading.

FINANCIAL AID CANDIDATES FOR '70-'71

It is your responsibility to secure a Parent's Confidential Statement, fill out, and file it with the Financial Aid Officer, Room 5, Ad Building.

La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

Vol. XLVI—No. 9

Friday, December 12, 1969

Editor Larry Riedman '70
 Managing Editor Dale Fetzner '71
 News Editor Paula Stock '70
 Feature Editor James Bowman '70
 Copy Editor Barbara Andrews '71
 Layout Editor Lydia Kauffman '72
 Photography Editor Marty Hauserman '72
 Business Manager Bruce Klinger '70
 Adviser Mr. Richard Showers

LA VIE COLLEGIENNE is published weekly by the students of Lebanon Valley College except during examination periods and vacations. LA VIE is printed by Church Center Press, Myerstown, Pa. Newspaper offices are located in the Carnegie Building, second floor. Subscriptions are available for \$2.50 per semester. The opinions in the newspaper are those of the editors, and do not represent the official opinion of the College.

The Draft And Such . . .

The Nuremberg trials asserted that "following orders" did not absolve those who, thinking it their duty, committed war crimes: they should have withstood pressure from higher up. By extension, the blame for an illegal war cannot be levied entirely against chiefs-of-state, but against every individual who is a party to the prosecution of the war.

Not that those who kill on the field of battle in Vietnam are likely to stand trial—it's just that the killing of civilians without cause is not appreciably different from the killing of an enemy soldier, armed and attacking though he be, if the very presence of the defender on the battlefield is unjustified. The conditions which bring a Vietnamese, who would rather work his rice paddy or wage his civil war, into him-or-me combat with a Yank, who would rather run his gas station or remake his country, are set, out of arbitrariness or stupidity, in Washington and, as the other side's situation becomes more desperate, increasingly in Moscow and Peking. American and Viet Cong lives are not naturally mutually exclusive. Someone else's arbitrariness or stupidity is not a good reason to die (though it will probably turn out that way anyhow), much less to kill someone else to save your own uncommitted skin.

All of which, as well as the corollary how to avoid it, has been brought very close to home by the recent lottery. There are, of course, numerous ways to avoid the war. There are, at least in rumor, countless methods of wrangling a physical disqualification. Further, CO's are to be had if one is neither too scrupulous to lie for one nor so morally imperfect as to have reserved any hard, fast judgments on killing and war. Rejecting one's citizenship or going the Canada route may be more attractive, but there is something in that reminiscent of leaving the scene of an accident: this alternative is only morally valid for those who have risen above the spiritual bond of nationhood to become true citizens of the world; a further problem with leaving the States is the natural one of cultural change. As one ex-Valley student put it, "I've had too many California cheeseburgers and HoJo Colas to be anything but an American."

There are some other problems with the above alternatives: those of us in the Socratic tradition are always a bit uneasy with dodging the law, or going above or beyond it. Abusing the law in this instance has a further irony in that a substantial part of the case against the war is founded in law. If you are going to be scrupulous enough to avoid killing people in an unjust war, you may as well be scrupulous enough to do it right.

Within the law the choices are fewer and less palatable. Acquiring some sort of occupational deferment is an easy out, if you don't mind that sort of moral limbo. Entering some form of military service with the hope of avoiding combat is chancy, and has the additional drawbacks of political neutralization and subjection to military justice (not known for its adherence to the Bill of Rights) if orders contradict personal principles. Noncombatant duty is only good if good intentions prove stronger than survival reflexes in a him-or-me situation, in which case you wind up dead but morally satisfied. Such a waste.

From this quarter, prison seems the most morally acceptable of a very poor lot of alternatives. The law is served and conscience satisfied, and political castration avoided: this country prizes its literature and letters from behind bars. That is not too awful much.

Still, thirty years from now, when things have cooled off, those who resisted this war are going to be in higher repute than those who supported it. Vindication in the future is small consolation to those who want a good, free life now. But there have always been limitations on human conduct, and it is so in 1969: progress is not so much the accumulation of material things as it is the development of alternatives for action. The restrictions now show how pitifully far we have progressed. But we already knew that from the existence of the war.

Through A Jaundiced Left Eye



by Jane Snyder

"Both the black and white students of America should set aside the last few weeks in May in every college year . . . walk out of their dormitories naked, play together on every campus and in University grounds naked, and do this purposely as a protest . . . against the generation, who, in the area of sex and nudity, have proven they don't know where they're at." This excerpt is taken from an article entitled "The Naked Crunch" by Robert Rimmer (author of *The Harrod Experiment*) published in the November issue of *PENTHOUSE MAGAZINE*, in one of the many sources of radical literature received by LA VIE. It is interesting to note that *PENTHOUSE*, while encouraging reprints of the article, strictly forbids reprinting of the photo leading off the article—a picture of naked men and women engaged in orgiastic games. The picture can only be classed as pornographic—a direct misinterpretation of Rimmer's intentions of using a "naked revolution to encourage a more natural view of sex, thus combatting pornography."

Subject Matter

However, most of the literature received by LA VIE is politically radical, following a trend noted by John Leo in *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. Mr. Leo draws attention to the change in underground literature from ". . . sex, drugs, rock music, Oriental religion, and psychedelic art" to "coverage of the peace movement, guerrilla activities, student uprisings, draft resistance, and attacks on the Establishment," conceding that the "advantage of the political papers is that they know exactly what their goal is." This

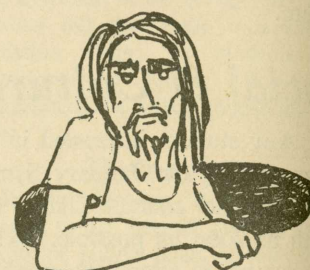
movement, dubbed "the alternative media" or "the new journalism," believes that the established media are incapable of printing the truth.

A major factor in this rising radical tide is the Liberation News Service. LNS is a collection of journalists and activists based in New York, providing two or three weekly news packets to college and high school papers, as well as LOOK, and the Columbia Broadcasting System for \$15 per month. Its stated aim is to confront readers with contemporary issues—the draft, student movements, Black Power, "antiseptic college curriculum," police brutality, etc. — offering a "committed perspective" and "inside coverage" on such issues.

Fort Dix And China

For example, in the LNS October 4th packet, many of the releases dealt with the "Fort Dix 38," giving good coverage to the anti-war GI's, the planned demonstration, and the conditions of the Fort Dix Stockade. The main article celebrated the twentieth

anniversary of the Chinese Revolution, presenting a fairly good analysis of its benefits to the Chinese people, interspersed with comments such as: "To the extent that the Chinese are providing examples of collective spirit and revolutionary zeal and selflessness, we know they inspire us," and concluding "As the Chinese . . . strive to build a new society free of the ex-



ploitation of man by man, people elsewhere are on the move toward freedom. That's what . . . the Chinese Revolution is all about."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Plans Go Ahead For December Moratorium

by Jane Snyder

"Peace on Earth"—yet the war continues. The December Moratorium plans will be based at the local level on December 12, 13, and 24. Nationally, the Moratorium Committee urges students to "Take the Moratorium Home for Christmas." Suggestions include canvassing, leafleting, and holding vigils or processions on Christmas Eve. In the past, peace efforts have largely centered on college campuses—now it is essential that the effort expand to the community.

The LVC Moratorium Committee is aware of this need, and has expanded to become the Lebanon County Peace Association. Community members and several high school students attended a meeting held December 7 to plan for the December Moratorium activities, and future

peace efforts in Lebanon County.

On Friday, December 12, the Committee plans to carol and distribute leaflets to shoppers in Downtown Lebanon and at the Lebanon Shopping Plaza. Anyone wishing to participate is urged to meet in front of the Chapel at 6:30 P.M. Guitars are welcomed.

It is about time the Committee has expanded its actions into the Community. If the peace movement is to make any progress, a united effort is imperative. Plans are being made for a larger scale approach in January—perhaps canvassing or a town meeting to discuss Vietnam and National priorities. A meeting to discuss plans for the January Moratorium will be held on Sunday, December 14 at 8:30 P.M. in Carnegie Lounge. All interested students, faculty, and community members are urged to attend.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

I would like to take this space provided me to thank those many, many sincere, conscientious, open-minded students who helped make the Byrd's Concert such a beaming success. It has been an outrageously long time since concerts have been a success on this campus.

Last Friday night's concert was a success due mainly to the ability of most students to take advantage of opportune situations. Yes, after the long struggle for more social events on campus, L.V.C. Students finally showed the administration that they are not ignorant, naive, and hypocritical. Because of the infinite success and support of the concert, Lebanon

Valley College can look forward to many more and larger social events. So in behalf of this upward social trend, sit down, and relax, you are doing a terrific job, and you have only yourselves to thank.

S. Craig Thomson

To the Editor:

In the November 21 issue of *La Vie*, the front page article concerning the recent Washington march ended with two questions. First, the question about how long President Nixon can disregard the dissent can be answered quite simply. Nixon can continue his present policy as long as he remains President of the United States. I am sure that he is trying to remove

American troops from Viet Nam, but to expect him to modify his policies if a large group of Southerners were to demonstrate in support of exportation of Negroes. Many extraneous problems arise which must have formalized plans for solution before completely extricating all aspects of American involvement.

The second question involving the length of time that the protests can remain non-violent depends upon how long the protestors are willing to follow their own policies. If the basic desire is for peace, law and order, then the methods used must fit the desire. If the majority of those who support immediate withdrawal resort to violence, they are indeed reversing their views and becoming even more hypocritical than the "evil" they demonstrate against. I would hope that enough of the demonstrators maintain their reasoning power and continue to make their protests non-violent. Far leftists can be just as dangerous as far rightists.

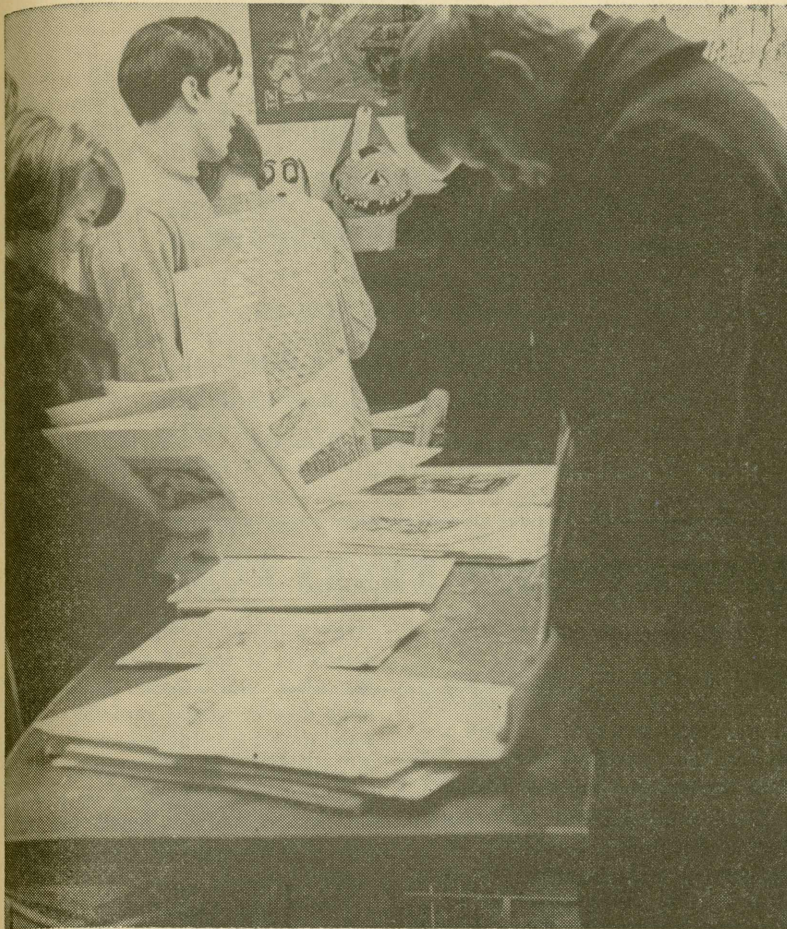
Sincerely,
H. Dinger

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Please keep in mind restrictions of space.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

*I SENT THEM A GOOD BOY,
AND THEY MADE HIM A
MURDERER.*

MRS. MEADLO



- Photo by Marty Houserman

Students browse through the Roten Gallery print exhibit in Saylor Hall. Students for the first time had a chance to view original works by Picasso, Rembrandt, and others on campus. The exhibit also provided the art department a chance to show off its new offices and facilities in Saylor Hall.

THE ARTS IN REVIEW

The Selling Of The President

BOOKS

By PAUL IDEKER
College Press Service

(CPS)—If "The Selling of the President 1968" tells us anything, it tells us that despite the recognized need, at the time, for a political leader who could "bring us together," Richard Nixon was sold to the American voter through a campaign which soft-peddled white racism and took an ignorant public for granted.

Understanding Needed

Joe McGinniss should be criticized only for not letting the American people in on some of the "behind scenes" manipulating which resulted in the election of Richard Nixon as the 37th President of the United States while they still could do something about it. Now, in retrospect, the book could easily be retitled "Understand Your President" and promoted as a handbook for people who want to know why Nixon is Nixon.

"The Selling of the President 1968" states, without reservation, that the American people were "sold" a bill of goods during the Nixon campaign. Surrounded by an expert team of media manipulators, Richard Nixon won on technique rather than substance. One of those aides is quoted, candidly, in a conversation; "... The most powerful man in the world. And he's (Nixon) going to be elected on what he didn't say. He's created an image of himself through cornball sunsets and WASP-y faces and no one remembers what he says. Which is slobbly-gook anyway, of course."

Nixon's Vietnam

When a hint of substance did creep into the Nixon campaign it was carefully engineered to assure maximum results when the voters went to the polls—every detail was examined and evaluated.

A commercial entitled "Vietnam," which included a series of "wounded soldier" pictures backed with the

Nixon "nonposition" on ending the war, was judged, according to McGinniss, not acceptable for showing in the South and Southwest by one of Nixon's media men. "His reasoning was quite simple," states McGinniss, "A picture of a wounded soldier was a reminder that the people who fight wars get hurt. This, he (the aide) felt, might cause resentment among those Americans who got such a kick out of cheering for wars from their Legion Halls and barrooms half a world away. So bury the dead in silence ... before you blow North Carolina."

The major part of Nixon's television campaign was centered around hour long "man in the arena" shows staged by the Nixon media troops. Packed with local members of Republican clubs for effect, and including questions tossed at the candidate by a panel of average citizens, the shows were geared at regional audiences. It was in this phase of the campaign that McGinniss found the greatest evidence of racism. The feeling among the "engineers" was that a balanced panel was essential.

Token Negro

"First, this meant a Negro. One Negro. Not two. Two would be offensive to whites, perhaps to Negroes as well. Two would be trying too hard. One was necessary and safe. Fourteen percent of the population applied to a six or seven member panel, equaled one. Texas would be tricky, though. Do you have a Negro and a Mexican-American, or if not, then which?"

McGinniss recalls in the book a conversation which took place while the "team" was preparing for an arena spot that was to be shot in Philadelphia:

"... On this one we definitely need a Negro. I (an aide) don't think it's necessary to have one in every group of six people, no matter what our ethnic experts say, but in Phila-

delphia it is. U. S. News and World Report this week says that one of every three votes cast in Philadelphia will be Negro. And goddammit, we're locked into the thing, anyway. Once you start it's hard as hell to stop, because the press will pick it up and make a big deal out of why no Negro all of a sudden."

Black Helps

"... I (a local production man) know one in Philadelphia ... He's a dynamic type, the head of a self-help organization, that kind of thing. And he is black."

"What do you mean, he's black?"

"I mean he's dark. It will be obvious on television that he's not white."

"You mean we won't have to put a sign around him that says, 'This is our Negro'?"

"Absolutely not."

"Fine. Call him. Let's get this thing going."

In the still commercials, which became a trademark of the campaign, the undertone of racism was also found. McGinniss reports the reaction of one of the creative people in the campaign to "political" changes in his work.

"They had to change something in every single spot. The riot commercial originally ended with a picture of a Negro boy staring into the smoldering ruins of what had been his home. That had to go: for political reasons, they said. They (the Nixon advisors) were afraid they'd be accused of trying to stir up sympathy for Negroes who riot. We also had to drop a shot of a group of Negroes looking at the same kind of thing. It wasn't bland enough. We had to use uninhabited ruins."

In another still commercial a young black soldier's face filled the screen while Nixon was saying "They provide most of the soldiers who died to keep us free." The remark was in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

JAMES BOWMAN

Argumentum Fistulatorium

"Why don't we do it in the road?"

Lennon/McCartney

It occurred to me as I watched the scenes of the hippie commune in EASY RIDER that a movement like that is not only dependent on the society that produces it, but it also fails to answer certain moral questions that must be asked of its right to exist. If we ask the question "what would happen if everyone lived as you do?", we would immediately see in the answer two moral objections to such a situation. First, the world's population is simply too great to support itself in a series of self-sufficient agricultural communes, and second, if the commune were forced to take in those who did not choose such a life, i.e., if that were the only life possible, it would inevitably be forced to deal with those who aspire to material well-being, those who realize that they will eat better if they go and slaughter the residents of the commune across the valley and so forth; in short, civilization would regress some ten-thousand years.

So we see that commune dwellers depend upon the complexity of the society they reject to absorb incompatible elements. But are they in fact

obligated to ask that generalizing question? There are those who would contend that that is not a valid question to ask: it is like saying that someone can't be a businessman because if everyone chose to be a businessman what would we do for doctors, lawyers, and Indian chiefs? The fact is that everyone does not choose to do as I do, therefore I am free to do it. But look at another example. As a member of this society I am told that I have an obligation to protect it, and that obligation consists in killing those people that society deems inimical to it. Now if I am morally opposed to the taking of human life and if, at the same time, I wish to be a member of that society, I must be prepared to face the consequences of the question "what if everyone ...?" For if I hold it morally wrong to kill, then it must follow that I wish no one to kill, and thus, conversely, I wish that everyone—or as many people as possible—would do as I do.

So it would seem that if we have a nonmoral situation (a simple choice) within the society, the question does not apply, and if we have a moral situation within the society, it does

apply. But I'll put you another case: suppose it is a nonmoral choice that takes one out of his society. For example, I don't like the idea of social security. I have no moral objections to it, I simply want my money now and the freedom to take my chances when I'm sixty-five. Thus am I placing myself in opposition to certain goals of the society, namely, providing for the aged. Obviously if the society is to have any goals at all qua society, it cannot permit exceptions on this basis. In short, the question applies.

Now where does the hippie commune stand? It surely takes one out of his society and, whether justified morally (in which case it is analogous to conscientious objection) or nonmorally (in which case it is than analogous to opposing social security) it stands under the purview of that frightful question "what if everyone did it?" Indeed, in any case when one separates himself from the goals of his society, he must ask himself that question. And there's your—30—Mr. Typesetter; I have officially branded myself a conservative and will have to turn in my hair. Peace.

Christmas Concert Set

As part of the Christmas festivities at Lebanon Valley College, the College Chorus will present a program of music at the Sixteenth Annual Community Christmas Service, to be held in the College Chapel, December 16.

The program will open with a collection of carols played by the Brass Ensemble. The service is designed to feature both choral and instrumental music as well as solo and ensemble singing and playing. The invocation will be given by the Reverend Mr. Hackenbush, Pastor of the United Church of Christ.

The Christmas Story, a multi-movement programmatic piece by Ron Nelson, will be narrated by Dr. Bemserderfer.

The benediction will be given by the Reverend Mr. Robert P. Longenecker, Pastor of the United Methodist Church.

The Chorus is directed by Mr. Ronald Burrichter; the Brass Ensemble by Dr. James M. Thurmond. Soloists include David Myers, organist; Patricia Horn, violist; Allison Smith, flautist; Winifred Weaver, Phyllis

Bacher, Sandra Kumpf, Louise Waring, Gary Fleagle and Gary Weber, vocalists.

The service will begin at 8:00 P.M. and the public is cordially invited.

THE PROGRAM

Carols by the Brass Ensemble
Concerto in B minor Handel
Patricia Horn, Violist
Sonata in G minor Handel
Allison Smith, Flautist
Fanfare for Christmas Pfautsch
Lost in the Night . Finnish Folk Song
There Shall a Star from Jacob
Come Forth Mendelssohn
Watchman, What of the Night

Bright

Mary Had a Baby Dawson
O Come All Ye Faithful . Traditional
As Lately We Watched

Austrian folk song

Whence Comes This Rush of Wings

French Carol

What Strangers Are These

Old Scottish Carol

Two Kings Clokey

Good Christian Men Rejoice

Traditional

The Christmas Story Nelson

As Told by Dr. James O. Bemserderfer

The Stable Door Gibbs

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Arts In Review

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

tended for the "forgotten Americans" but the Nixon manipulators decided that the black soldier would have to go.

"We can't show a Negro just as RN's saying 'most of the soldiers who die to keep us free' . . . That's been one of their big claims all along—that the draft is unfair to them—and this could be interpreted in a way that would make us appear to be taking their side."

Later when the person directing the still commercials wanted to do one on Black Capitalism he encountered something that no one on the Nixon staff could understand. He had sent a photographer out to take some appropriate pictures!

The People's Choice

"An hour after he started work, the photographer called Gene Jones and said when he had started lining Negroes up on the street to pose he had been asked by a few young men what he was doing. When he told them he was taking pictures for a Richard Nixon commercial, it was suggested to him that he remove himself and his camera from the vicinity. Fast."

The head engineer of the Nixon media campaign remarked upon hearing this account, "Gee, isn't that strange . . . I can't understand an attitude like that."

And so it went. The carefully planned campaign that won Richard

Nixon a nation and lost the nation its dignity. But where are the media men now?

It is a well-known fact that Nixon feels ill-at-ease on television and has, at very best, a low esteem for the printed media. In view of the image crisis that it would appear the President is faced with at present it would seem that the men who gave the "image" life in the first place should

be called back to give a transformation.

The "New" Nixon of 1968 is rapidly reverting to the Nixon we all knew in 1962. His reluctance to be the "man in the arena" for reporters over the past months indicates that his image-makers really didn't finish their job.

Their "image" is terribly insecure about his "image."

New Assistants Brighten Language Department

by Sue Willman

Lebanon Valley College welcomes this year two new, young language assistants: Brigitte Deneck and Curt Unger.

Brigitte is from Lille in northern France. She studied German at Lille University. She is licensed to teach English and German and she has a certificate in Latin. Miss Deneck is 22 years old. She believes that acting out dramatic scenes is an effective way to teach languages. Brigitte studied languages on their home ground, English in England, German in Germany. Her opinion of the U.S. so far? "It's big," she said "and a little frightening."

Curt Francisco Unger's home is Mazatlan, a north Pacific port city in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. Mr. Unger at 25 years of age is a certified Public Accountant and has earned his master's degree in business administration. In explaining his Ger-

man name "Curt Unger" he says, "My grandfather was a German. He came to Mazatlan at the beginning of this century. He started a beer factory. This factory is no longer in my family, but it is the chief industry of the town. Except the tourist."

Curt says of his home town "The pleasures of life in Mazatlan are simple ones. Young people spend much time on the beach, where they sing and play the guitar."

Curt's comparison of the United States and Mexico is: "In Mexico, except for the large population around such centers as Mexico City, towns are far apart—a hundred miles or more. Here are so many towns—so many people—and they all seem to live so well."

Curt and Brigitte live in Annville with faculty members. Curt lives with Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Burrichter and Brigitte resides with Dr. and Mrs. Karl Lockwood.

California State

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

President of California State College, winning the nomination on October 20 by the same 5-4 vote which was considered insufficient by the State Department of Education in July. Can the students be given all the credit for this final outcome? Perhaps not, but their influence must be counted as one of the most decisive forces.

Jaundiced Eye

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

Good coverage was also given to conditions in refugee camps in Viet Nam, a sit-in by welfare mothers at the State Capitol in Wisconsin, and the "injustice of justice" in cases involving the Black Panthers and the Conspiracy Eight in Chicago. Other write-ups included satire on the CIA and computerized justice, and a letter from Jerry Rubin exposing deplorable conditions in the Chicago Cook County Jail.

The LNS writers are anything but subtle. All policemen and any arm of the Establishment are denounced as "pigs." Washington is "where imperialism's evil heart beats loudest."

Although such literature is biased, it makes no pretense to be objective. If nothing else, it does offer another viewpoint on issues that affect every individual. Sometimes the radical position does appear absurd, but by its very nature, such literature can't help but elicit a reaction from the reader, if only one of horror, and response is better than no reaction at all.

STUDENTS:

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Clothing — Shoes — Books

Furniture — Small Appliance

Dishes — Miscellaneous

LOVE'S THEORY NEARS PUBLICATION

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

write, she took an artist's retreat to San Francisco, where she wrote most of the book, and then to Clark University, where working with Dr. Bernard Kaplan, she finished the book.

Dr. Love considers her literary theory of cognitive psychology to be the most important part of her book. However, the University of California Press readers for the editor insisted that her "superior study" of the Virginia Woolf novels is the greater contribution.

Dr. Love's cognitive theory, or development theory, is applied to how an author creates a world in consciousness. The theory, says Dr. Love, is based on two assumptions. The first is that literary work is a phenomenon in itself. When one considers the author's biography in addition to the literary work, he is dealing with a completely different kind of literary criticism. Dr. Love is careful to explain this difference perhaps because it is known that Virginia Woolf had emotional problems and died by suicide. But Dr. Love says that there is no close relation between writing and being sometimes disturbed. Virginia

Woolf's pathology did not cause her creativity. In fact, if anything, it was the other way around, because her work and its fatigue probably caused some of her breakdowns. Also, it was difficult for Virginia Woolf to leave the extremely mythic way of thinking that she used in her novels and then return to the scientific thought of the practical world.

The second assumption is that when one uses psychology for literary criticism, it is more fundamental to use the cognitive psychology of thought and language than the psychology of personality and motivation. For example, the way the characters are made is more fundamental than the characters themselves. And the literature itself is an actual record of the thought processes.

Cognitive styles can be analysed and compared in writing done in any age. Next semester, in the course Psychology and Literature, it will be possible to analyze the developmental process of Emily Bronte in her 1848 world along with T. S. Eliot, E. M. Forster, and of course, Virginia Woolf. Dr. Love's book should provide an interesting collateral text for the course.

New Coach Cites Hustle, Depth as Top Cage Assets

New coach Roger Gaeckler, working with a 14-man squad, is pleased with the progress of the team which has looked good against Lancaster Y.M.C.A., Haverford College, Shippensburg State in scrimmage, and against Gettysburg and Franklin & Marshall in the S. W. Sponaugle Tournament.

Faced with what he thought would be a "Rebuilding" year, the youthful Gaeckler is now quick to point out the "we're going for all the marbles, rebuilding is not a word I like to use anyway."

"I'm particularly happy about the morale of the boys. They're an unselfish lot, they want to learn, and they're willing to share playing time which is important in view of the apparent depth we have."

The depth Gaeckler is pleased with has shown up in the scoring. The Dutchmen set a Sponaugle tournament single game scoring record of 98 points in the consolation game against F&M.

Gaeckler is still looking for some kind of a starting five. In fact, he is likely to remain uncertain, adjusting to the opponent of each night.

"Ken Stoltz (Manasquan, N. J.) is a tremendous outside shooter. He'll go against a zone. It might be Johnson against a man-to-man. And so on," commented Gaeckler.

Individual Strengths

Asked to go down the squad, man for man, and pick out strengths, the new Blue and White coach had comments for each of his players.

"Linde is our big man. He'll work the boards and handle tap-off duties. Jerry Hunt (a freshman from Baltimore) is another board man. He's got tremendous ability which has to be channeled a bit. Dave Miller is coming on strong after a rather slow start. He, too, is a top rebounder and inside shooter."

Added Gaeckler, "Kuhn is recovering from an early illness, he'll be one of my mainstays and could be the most consistent boy on the team. Steady Steve Mellini, (Babylon, N. J. veteran) has shone on defense. He's my leader type there."

"Excellent shooter, great leaper" are descriptive of Petrie, and "we must find a place for Etter who always gets the job done, particularly on the fast break," said the ex-Gettysburg star.

Dottolo Returns

Dottolo, returning after a two-year lay-off, is "pushing co-captain Bill Bucher (Harrisburg); both will be in there."

Another returning veteran, big Erich Linker of Flourtown, is a great board checker and is deadly from the corners. He can go right or left inside."

Another pair of freshmen, Ed Iannarella, Sharon Hill, and John Mardula, Lilly, Pa., have shown lots of promise.

"I expect big things of Iannarella," added Gaeckler. "He's now behind a pair of senior guards (Bucher and Dottolo), but is pushing hard."

"Mardula (from Milton Hershey School) is a hustler and has shown well so far in spots," concluded Gaeckler.

Season Goals

The squad has set a few goals for the 1969-70 season. One, of course, is to better last year's mark of 6 and 17. En route to this, the team's other goals are to cut down their defensive marks which last year allowed opponents an average of 82 points per game and a 44% shooting average from the floor.

"We're out to cut these figures considerably," echoed Gaeckler. "We're bound to do better if we can just contain some of these high scoring offenses around the conference."

HOT DOG FRANK'S ON THE SQUARE SINCE 1928

* YOUR REGULAR POST-GAME STOP

* TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR CAMPUS
AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

REAGAN BANS RUM, SEX, GOD, LSD, POT OK

Sacramento, Cal. — (CPS) — Once upon a time a state highway patrolman stopped a hippie speeder on Interstate 80 and asked for his driver's license number and license plate number.

"PIG!" The angry motorist began. Needless to say, the cop was piqued.

"Just give me your license plate number!" The officer insisted, so the legend goes.

"PIG 1—"

"That's enough," the brute force of his voice terrified the hippie.

Well, if you haven't caught on yet, the gentleman with the long hair had a license plate number PIG 135. All California plates, since they were issued in 1963, begin with three letters.

At last, Gov. Ronald Reagan has rectified this embarrassing situation. New license plates will be issued this year, and a full-scale program was developed to exclude certain offensive letter combinations.

Researchers at the University of California's linguistic department spent hours ravaging seven languages for abbreviated opprobriums that might be somewhat naughty.

Registration Chief John L. McLaughlin gave the list of 3-letter combinations to the press with some restraint, after all, they were obscene words.

Banned forever from the sun-painted highways of the Sierra Nevada are PIG, SEX, BRA, BVD, and a few others.

RAT, SAP, SOT, ALE and RUM are also deemed too suggestive. And FAG and DAM also go.

On the political side, KKK is forever banned, but as a concession to liberality, GOD goes too.

GYP, HAG, DDT, CAD, BAD and BAG are eliminated along with FAT.

One combination seemed confusing. McLaughlin, trembling as though telling his grade schoolers the facts of life, said simply that it was just not proper to have YES streaming down the streets and alleys of proper California.

But don't worry, McLaughlin quickly conceded. If you've an irate mind, although you can't get PIG or SEX or RUM, you can still have HOG, LSD, POT, or MAO.

And then McLaughlin blushed and whispered: "We found something that was real bad in French that is still going to be used."

But he wouldn't say it, darn it.